The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY FEBRUARY 27, 1908. NO. 9.

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AT THE
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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $150,000.

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The concert will be under the leadership of Prof. Chas. P. Elwell, who has brought the band up from a membership of about a dozen to its present size, and with the reputation of being one of the best bands in Central Pennsylvania.

The price of admission is low, 25 and 35 cents, and the band is certainly deserving of a very liberal patronage. Seats at Bidleman's.

DEMOCRATS CONFER.

A meeting of a number of prominent Democrats from different sections of the county was held in the Court House on Tuesday afternoon, county chairman Mercer presiding, with J. W. Hidlay as secretary.

Sheriff C. B. Ent was selected as one of the two delegates from this Congressional District to attend the Democratic National convention at Denver, Colorado. The other delegate will come from Northumberland county. The person selected by the committee of that county is Mathias Cronninger.

As candidates for delegates to the Democratic State convention which meets at Harrisburg on the 6th of May, Bruce Bower, of Berwick, Clinton Herring, of Orangeville, Alphonso Baker, of Catawissa, and Cyrus Hartline, of Madison township, were selected. The county chairman was given power to fill any vacancies which may occur.

It was the sense of the meeting, however, that these selections do not preclude any person from becoming a candidate who may desire to do so.

STATE ROAD BUILDING.

State Highway Commissioner Hunter gave in his Scranton speech the following facts relative to road building in Pennsylvania under the new good roads law:

The act of April 13, 1903, appropriated the sum of $6,500,000 for the reconstruction of township roads to cover a period of six years, of which sum 10 per cent. or $650,000, was set aside for maintaining the highways reconstructed by state aid or that had been or might hereafter be reconstructed by the several counties or townships themselves. In addition to the original sum, the legislature of 1907 appropriated $3,000,000, but this sum was reduced by the governor to $1,000,000, making a total of $6,850,000 to be used in reconstruction work during the six years.

There have been fully completed and accepted by the department 324.5 miles of road at a total cost, inclusive of bridges and culverts, of $3,325,520 28, being $10,248 per mile, or $1.94 per lineal foot, an increase over the average price of $1.68 per foot, prior to January 1, 1907, occasioned by increased cost of labor and materials. The cost of bridges and concrete culverts included in the above total cost, is about $155,000. There are under contract 224.1 miles, the contract prices of which is $2,321,196.37, of which about 100 miles are practically completed. The average of all extras on completed works is 11.1 per cent. The average cost of inspection is 3 per cent. of the road and the average of the engineering expenses is 2 per cent.

MURDER NEAR LOCUST GAP.

Another brutal murder, growing directly out of the rum besotted conditions in the regions, was committed last week near Locust Gap, this county, when Conrad Whine shot and instantly killed his son, John Whine. The particulars of the affair as brought out at the coroner's investigation, showed that the murderer, who is a drunken brute, made a threat that he was going home ,'to do up the old woman,'' meaning his wife. This reached the ears of his son, John, who is a sober, industrious young man of twenty-three, who lives with his wife and two children some distance from his parents home. Young Whine and his wife started for the home of the elder Whines, the husband walking ahead. When he entered the house he found his father abusing his mother and he attempted to protect her. The infuriated brute then savagely attacked the son, who jumped through a window to escape. He went around to the front door where the elder Whine met him with a double barrelled shot gun. He discharged both barrels, the second charge entering the young man's side near the heart, producing instant death. The murderer was arrested by the Mt. Carmel police and brought to Sunbury jail. He is about forty-seven years of age and a drunken, vicious character.

There will be no dodging the local option question this year. Legislative candidates will be called upon to define their position—to say whether they will support or oppose a measure giving the people the right to vote for or against license.

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The price of admission is low, 25 and 35 cents, and the band is certainly deserving of a very liberal patronage. Seats at Bidleman's.

DEMOCRATS CONFER.

A meeting of a number of prominent Democrats from different sections of the county was held in the Court House on Tuesday afternoon, county chairman Mercer presiding, with J. W. Hidlay as secretary.

Sheriff C. B. Ent was selected as one of the two delegates from this Congressional District to attend the Democratic National convention at Denver, Colorado. The other delegate will come from Northumberland county. The person selected by the committee of that county is Mathias Cronninger.

As candidates for delegates to the Democratic State convention which meets at Harrisburg on the 6th of May, Bruce Bower, of Berwick, Clinton Herring, of Orangeville, Alphonso Baker, of Catawissa, and Cyrus Hartline, of Madison township, were selected. The county chairman was given power to fill any vacancies which may occur.

It was the sense of the meeting, however, that these selections do not preclude any person from becoming a candidate who may desire to do so.

STATE ROAD BUILDING.

State Highway Commissioner Hunter gave in his Scranton speech the following facts relative to road building in Pennsylvania under the new good roads law:

The act of April 13, 1903, appropriated the sum of $6,500,000 for the reconstruction of township roads to cover a period of six years, of which sum 10 per cent. or $650,000, was set aside for maintaining the highways reconstructed by state aid or that had been or might hereafter be reconstructed by the several counties or townships themselves. In addition to the original sum, the legislature of 1907 appropriated $3,000,000, but this sum was reduced by the governor to $1,000,000, making a total of $6,850,000 to be used in reconstruction work during the six years.

There have been fully completed and accepted by the department 324.5 miles of road at a total cost, inclusive of bridges and culverts, of $3,325,520 28, being $10,248 per mile, or $1.94 per lineal foot, an increase over the average price of $1.68 per foot, prior to January 1, 1907, occasioned by increased cost of labor and materials. The cost of bridges and concrete culverts included in the above total cost, is about $155,000. There are under contract 224.1 miles, the contract prices of which is $2,321,196.37, of which about 100 miles are practically completed. The average of all extras on completed works is 11.1 per cent. The average cost of inspection is 3 per cent. of the road and the average of the engineering expenses is 2 per cent.

MURDER NEAR LOCUST GAP.

Another brutal murder, growing directly out of the rum besotted conditions in the regions, was committed last week near Locust Gap, this county, when Conrad Whine shot and instantly killed his son, John Whine. The particulars of the affair as brought out at the coroner's investigation, showed that the murderer, who is a drunken brute, made a threat that he was going home ,'to do up the old woman," meaning his wife. This reached the ears of his son, John, who is a sober, industrious young man of twenty-three, who lives with his wife and two children some distance from his parents home. Young Whine and his wife started for the home of the elder Whines, the husband walking ahead. When he entered the house he found his father abusing his mother and he attempted to protect her. The infuriated brute then savagely attacked the son, who jumped through a window to escape. He went around to the front door where the elder Whine met him with a double barrelled shot gun. He discharged both barrels, the second charge entering the young man's side near the heart, producing instant death. The murderer was arrested by the Mt. Carmel police and brought to Sunbury jail. He is about forty-seven years of age and a drunken, vicious character.

There will be no dodging the local option question this year. Legislative candidates will be called upon to define their position—to say whether they will support or oppose a measure giving the people the right to vote for or against license.

FIRST THOUGHTS

Mrs. Sam Moses.

The little clubhouse of the Lantanna district of Ceylon presented an animated scene. It was "Teevali," and all the Tamil coolies on the surrounding tea estates were busily engaged in celebrating their great festival, as was evidenced by the impressant tom-toming which arose from their lines of huts, and the thriving trade which the keeper of the arrack-tavern was doing. Their English masters, with their wives and sisters and cousins, were gathering at the district clubhouse for the little gymkhana meet which is inevitable on such occasions.

The club secretary was a harassed man that morning, for there were a thousand and one little detailes to be arranged while the weather was far from promising.

As he hurried past the tennis courts he caught sight of a girl who had just ridden up, and was standing by her horse's head waitng for her horse-keeper. "Good-morning, Miss Moore," he said, as he approached. "Come and let me introduce you to your partner in the tennis tournament. We have just finished the draw. Ah, here is the very man," he continued, beckoning to a tall man who was passing. "Miss Morre—Major Bradshaw." The girl stared aghast for a moment, but quickly recovered herself, though the warm flush which rose to her cheek betrayed her attitude of sangfroid. "Oh, you have met before," said the secretary, catching her look. "So much the better. I must be off. Hope the weather will keep up." He hurried off and left the two together. When two young people have been engaged and have decided to break it off, subsequent meetings are apt to prove a little awkward, even after the lapse of such a long period of time as five years. A faint reddening under the deep tan of his skin showed that Bradshaw also found the situation a little trying, but he smiled frankly as he raised his hat. "How do you do?" he said. "I didn't know you were in Ceylon." The girl laughed.

"And I was equally ignorant with regard to you," she said. "I am staying with my cousin, Mrs. Deare, whose husband is a planter on Gangoya estate. This is the explanation of my presence here." "I am staying with Jones on Parmettia," said Bradshaw, "only a couple of miles from Gangoya. Funny I hadn't heard you were there. Every one knows all about every one else here, but I only arrived two days ago, so perhaps that explaines it."

The girl felt that the situation was decidedly awkward. Five years ago in Southsea she had met young Bradshaw, then a subaltern, and after a short acquaintance they had become engaged. She was in her first season and at eighteen life is not a serious problem. He was arbitrary and self-confident, and resented what he was pleased to call her flirtations with other men, so the quarrel came and the engagement was broken off. It was a little embarrassing to meet again suddenly like this, but she must make the best of it.

"I hope the rain will keep off," she said, taking refuge in that excellent subject the weather.

"Yes," he replied, "we shan't get much tennis if it rains. I am afraid you have been very unlucky in the draw, for my tennis has not improved.

She tripped off to the clubhouse, and soon reappeared in a short white skirt and tennis shoes.

The clouds drifted slowly away, and the glaring hot sun poured down on the little gathering, but the couples, undismayed by the heat, played tennis vigorously. Major Bradshaw had evidently not overestimated the case when he belittled his powers as a tennis player, for he and his partner succumbed ignominiously to couple after couple in the tournament.

He had improved, she thought. Hard lines had taken away the full freshness of boyhood from his face, and his hair was a little scanty over the temples, but the expression had changed for the better. The old firmness of will was still strongly markd, but he was quieted and less insistent. The years which brought him advancement in his profession, a brevet-majority and the D. S. O., had evidently taught him that the world could not be molded to his wish. It was with a feeling of regretful surprise that she realized the happy day was over and it was time to go home again.

As she emerged from the clubhouse in boots and habit once more, she found him waiting, and advanced to bid him good-by.

"I am coming with you," he said smiling. "Mrs. Deare has had to go on, and she asked me to see you safely home, as it is on my way."

"It is very kind of you," she said a little shyly.

"No, not that," he said, as he lifted her to the saddle.

Slowly they mounted higher and higher by the narrow zigzag path leading to the gap whence they would descend to the bungalow on the other side of the hills. The sun had dipped out of sight over the misty hills across the valley, and the great clouds came scurrying out of the rising wind. The darkness came swiftly over them as they climbed the hillside, and the valley, far below, with the little clubhouse and tennis courts, was swept out of sight by the driving mist. "I am afraid we are going to have a storm," said Bradshaw at last. "Jones promised to have a coolie with a lantern at the gap to light us down the other side. It's ticklish work riding down the side of a mountain in the dark by these estate tracks. I hope you are not nervous, Miss Moore?"

"Not in the least," she said. "I have done this lots of times before, and I shan't mind getting wet. Here it comes," she continued, as the first heavy drops of the storm plashed down on them.

The rain came down in sheets and drove against them as the horses scrambled slowly up the slope. In a minute they were wet to the skin. As they neared the top they plunged into a forest of trees, and the path was hidden by the darkness. The noise of the wind in the trees and the roar of the driven rain put an end to all conversation. At last a faint glimmer of light in the distance showed that the promised coolie was at his post with the lantern, and in obedience to a shouted command from Bradshaw, the girl gave her horse his head, and let him pick his own way after the other. Gradually the noise increased, and the pelting sheets of rain became heavier, till the flickering light proved unable to withstand their onslaught, and went out suddenly. Bradshaw shouted something to the coolie, but the man with the stupidity of his race, jumped to the conclusion that the mishap was about to be visited on him, and bolted. Bradshaw's shouts produced no answer, and they were left on the side of the hill in the middle of the first burst of the northeast monsoon, unable to see a foot in front of them.

"We must go on as best we can," shouted Bradshaw. Leave everything to the horses. We are safer on than off them."

The horses seemed to understand, and picked their way slowly down the precipitous slope. All went well for a time, and Bradshaw was beginning to congratuate himself that the worst was over, when they came to an Irish drain crossing the path. It had been a trickle of water in the morning but the roar of the torrent rushing over it warned him that it was probably impassable. After a moments hesitation he resolved to leave it to his horse and trust to its instinct if it refused.

"I'll go through first," he shouted. "I'll call to you if it's all right."

The horse faced it without balking, and with a splash and a clatter of hoofs on stones he was through, greatly relieved to find that it was much less formidable than had appeared from the noise. The girl's horse, resenting the feel on its mouth which prvented it following, grew restive, fidgeted, and slipped a foot over the side of the narrow path. Bredshaw pulled up on the other side and heard the clatter. There was a scream, followed by the noise of a heavy body falling down the slope, and the squeal of a frightened horse. He sprang from his horse, left it to its own devices, and waded into the water, shouting as he went.

"Miss Moore, where are you?" he called, his voice trembling with emotion. A cry came from below him.

"Grace, are you hurt?" he said. "Call to me again and I will find my way to you."

"I'm all right, I think," said a voice in tremulous accents. "I am trying to climb up, but I don't know where my poor horse is." Bradshaw, his feelings suddenly released from the strain, was guilty of a remark with reference to the unfortunate horse which scarcely conveyed sympathy. Following the sound of his voice, the girl climbed slowly to the path, and waded into the stream. Midway across her outstretched hands touched him, and the next moment she was held close in a strong embrace.

"I love you," he said simply. "I have always loved you."

They stood knee-deep in the water, and the darkness hid their faces from each other. She did not speak, but gently pressed his arm and sighed softly. She was his once more, and all else was as nothing to her.

"I shall never let you go again," he said.

She laughed quietly, but there were tears in her voice when she spoke.

"I do not want to go again—ever," she said.

A few minutes later a very wet but ridiculously happy couple reached Gangoya bungalow. Harry Deare met them in the veranda, and was not a little surprised at the calm indifference with which they treated the probable fate of their horses; but his wife, who was hastily summoned to Miss Moore's assistance, solved the mystery at a glance.

Flow of An Artesian Well

To calculate the rate of flow of an artesian well a simple plan is to lower a bottle of aniline fluid to a depth of say 500 feet and then electrically explode a cap to burst the bottle. The time required for the fluid to appear at the surface gives an accurate gauge as to the velocity of flow. It is claimed that this method gives results as accurate as a weir. The diameter of the pipe being known, the rate of flow readily follows.

RAILROAD TIES OF PINE.

1,000,000 Ties Hewn Annually in Three Texas Counties.

The wood of loblolly pine is inferior to that of longleaf and of shortleaf pine, partly because of the rapidity with which it decays when exposed to the weather or in contact with the soil, but for many purposes it answers just as well as the more valuable species. It is certain to increase greatly in commercial value. As the longleaf and shortleaf pines become scarcer and higher in price and its use is now extending rapidly, loblolly is sure to replace them to a great extent; this study of its uses is therefore very timely.

One of the chief purposes for which loblolly is now used in the Gulf states is for railroad ties. The wood is not durable, and the tie in its natural state is short-lived, but by preservative treatment it can be made to resist decay for a number of years. The discovery that treated loblolly pine is an excellent substitute for longleaf for railroad ties and is greatly to the benefit of railroads, since it enables them to use a less expensive tie.

Loblolly pine is found in commercial quantities in ten counties of east Texas, where it covers an area of nearly 2,880,000 acres, and is hewn into cross-ties on a larger scale than in any other state. The magnitude of this industry results from an abundant supply of loblolly pine of sizes just suited for pole ties. It is estimated that from 75 to 80 per cent of the present loblolly stand in Texas is timber of tie size, the remainder being large enough for lumber purposes.

Three counties in east Texas—Orange, Jasper and Newton—furnish annually from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 hewn loblolly pine ties. The trees cut for ties vary in size from 11 to 17 inches in diameter, measured breast high. The hewers prefer di-

Hewing the Ties.

ameters of 12, 13 and 14 inches, as the smaller the tree, above tie specifications, the less the labor in squaring it. The largest number taken are 13 inches in diameter. This practice is very wasteful, for the average tree 11 inches in diameter is about 35 years old and is growing rapidly. The average yearly increase in value between 11 and 13 inches is over 7 per cent, and from 13 to 14 inches 5.5 per cent. After the latter size is reached growth falls off so fast that for the next inch of growth the increase averages only 2.5 per cent, and at 16 inches the value for hewn ties ceases to increase.

Insanity Among Indians.

In my experience of 26 years' residence among the Chippewas of Minnesota I have known only two cases of insanity proper among full-bloods. One of these, a young body, was insane from birth; the other was a very old woman who became demented over the death of her children three years ago and is now at the hospital for the insane. I have known of about six or more persons of mixed white and Indian blood who were lunatics. And it seems, from my observation, that the more white blood and the more modernized the Indian becomes the more liable he becomes to lunacy or imbecility. This reservation now has three members in the Indian insane hospital; one of them is the old woman cited above; another, a mixed-blood about 50 years old who has always been weak mentally and who was unfortunate in marrying a shrew (a being who is capable of driving any man, not excepting an Indian, to insanity); the other subject is a young mixed-blood Indian boy of about 15 years old, who is not a lunatic in the proper sense of the word, but, more properly speaking, an incorrigible being.

I have talked over the subject with several men, some of them old traders, and other who have lived among different tribes of Indians, and the universal verdict seems to be that in the earlier history of the country insanity was not only rare, but was almost unheard of among the Indians, but of recent years it seems to have developed itself in a high degree.—St. Paul Dispatch.

The oldest ship in the American navy is the frigate Constellation, which is 44 days older than the Constitution, familiarly known as Old Ironsides. She was launched September 7, 1797. The Constitution was launched October 21, 1797.

THE REAL CHINATOWN.

Facts About These Strange People and Their Habits.

There are 7,000 Chinese in and about New York. Of these not more than 5,000 are nominally or actively residents of the great city and less than 2,000 live in the triangle formed by Mott, Pell and Dovers streets, says the New York Sun.

This handful of strangers, with their queer customs, their strange psychology and their halting efforts to adapt themselves to institutions which are not of their making, have managed in the past six months to involve nearlyy all the legal machinery of the city, including the district attorney's office, the police courts and the detective organzation at police headquarters, in a little private quarrel of their own.

There is probably not a single business enterprise in Chinatown owned by a single man. Everything goes by companies. Even the little sweetmeat merchant who sells nuts and ginger and sugar cane on an out-of-doors stand at Pell and Doyers street will talk to you of his "pahtnahs."

"Wee Kee & Co.," "Wong Sing & Co.," may mean a company of 20 or 30 men, each with a little investment in the enterprise. The custom is so common that the rich men of Chinatown, instead of owning one or two establishments all for themselves, put their eggs in many baskets.

Profits in these enterprises are small. Chinatown as a whole has been losing in prosperity for several years. The steam laundry is mainly responsible.

The reaction against opium dens has cut off another source of revenue, and, finally, the coming of the Parkhurst society and the resulting fong war has hurt gambling a lot.

Many Chinese vegetables do not flourish in the cold climate of New York. So these vegetables, from sprouted rice to yams, are raised near New Orleans by a Chinese syndicate and from there shipped fresh every day or so to a syndicate of dealers which supplies the restaurants and stores.

Gambling is at once the delight and the trouble maker of the Chinese quarter. Here and in China it is the besetting vice and the favorite amusement.

Except for that one weakness it may be said that the Chinamen are on the whole more moral than the white people who surround them. They do not drink, and there are fewer opium smokers among them than there would be drunkards among an equal number of whites away from the restraints of home.

Chinatown here is like a new community in the western mines. They are away from their families, their women and their code of respectability. They work off their love of excitement in gambling.

As a matter of fact, their gambling is mainly for excitement. Half of the games raided in the periodical police clean-ups are no more harmful than a society game of bridge or a quiet hand of poker at the club.

Fan-tan is the game for plungers. This is the simplest device for losing money ever invented by man.

The players on the lucky number get triple stakes minus a percentage for the house. It is as simple as sinning.

Before Capt. Eggers' raid on Easter Sunday night there were about 12 fan-tan games going. Some of these he caught, some of the "dens" he raided were only little private games of pie-gow. There are fan-tan tables going, although very guardedly.

No white man is allowed in a Chinese game. Some of the degenerates who live on the fringe of the quarter buy lottery tickets, but this game has never spread among the whites as it has in the Pacific coast cities, where the lotteries maintain agents in the downtown business district.

Gambling brought on the Hip Sing-On Leong highbinder war, which is still going on and will go on, the Chinese say, until the Parkhurst society ceases to encourage the Hip Sing Tong. In brief, here is the status of that mix-up:

The gambling house keepers need protection against the police and against Chinese toughs. It is their custom everywhere to put this matter into the hands of blackmailing companies or tongs, which collect a regular tribute, out of which they pay themselves and bribe the police. Against outside Chinese meddlers they use, when necessary, the 44 caliber American revolver, or the threat thereof.

Lawsuit Lasts Four Centuries.

Spain boasts probably the longest lawsuit in the world's history. It began in 1517, and is still sub judice. The case, which concerns a pension, is between the Marquis de Viana and the Count Torres de Cebrera, and the accumulated sum in dispute would have reached fabulous millions had not four centuries of attorneys, barristers and court officials taken considerable measures of appropriation to prevent the sum becoming unwieldly.

The Harvard Student.

That a great proportion of college students are the sons of wage-earners is the conclusion drawn from the state bureau of statistics of labor. Bulletin No. 35 has been issued, containing statistics regarding free schools, manual training for men and women, labor legislation and industrial agreements. Nearly 10 per cent of the students a Harvard are the sons of workingmen.

Silence is golden if you are going to rob a bank.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Razorback in His Lair.

The wild hog is still to be found in the Choctaw Nation in Oklahoma. W. A. Dandridge, a citizen of that tribe, says the land owners there count on these hogs and try to keep tab on them just as they d'd many years ago before any good hogs were raised there. He says that farmers are raising good breeds of hogs, but they still own some wild hogs which run in the open country in the heavily timbered districts. As many of these hog as can be caught when they are small, are marked on the ears and some are branded. Then they are turned loose and allowed to run wild with the other hogs until they grow up.

"The round-up," says Mr. Dandridge, "is exciting sport. There is no use trying to round up these hogs on foot, or even on horseback. They can outrun a horse through the timber, and he can get clear out of sight in a few minutes. We go on horseback and on foot, but use dogs to do most of the work. The dogs go into the heavy brush after them, and bring them out, and in that way we finally corral them. Then they are kept in a strong enclosure for a few weeks, where they are fed on corn, till they get fat enough to butcher. They are usually leggy and thin with long bristles. They live on acrons and grass and seem to be free from all kinds of disease which destroy so many of the tame hogs. The round-up season is in the fall when the wild hogs are at their best."—Chickasha (Okla.) Express.

Unique Institution.

There is perhaps no institution in the United States which enjoys such a unique reputation for debating work as the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. Seventeen times Notre Dame has debated with State Universities and the other great schools of the country, and never once has victory failed to perch on her banners. This curious record has caused considerable speculation among professors of debating in other institutions, but the probable explanation is that advanced by President James of the University of Ill. This is what he calls the "Wild Irish oratory of Notre Dame, coupled with a stubborn course in Logic" that gives these astonishing results. Fully eighty per cent of the students of Notre Dame belong to the celtic race, and quickness and imagination are theirs by right of inheritance. Notre Dame has discussed both sides of the subject in the same year with important colleges and won on both sides.

MAGAZINE READERS

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Physical Culture for Girls.

If you would sit gracefully, said the physical culture teacher to her class, choose a chair the right height. A tall woman cannot help being ungraceful if a chair is too low. Then care must be taken in seating one's self that the skirt is not drawn too closely over the knees.

The feet should not be thrust forward. Keep them just under the front round of the chair.

Sit upright. This does not mean stiffness, but it does mean the keeping of the spine straight instead of curved. Don't let the shoulders droop forward.

Don't cross the hands on the lap in a "prunes and prism" fashion; let them lie easily.

Don't thrust the head forward or hold it down unless you want to cultivate the double chin habit.

Don't lean your face on your hands or support your head in that way; it brings the elbows into prominence and makes angles instead of curves out of the lines of your figure; moreover, it pushes up the flesh of your face and helps to form lines.—*Washington Herald.*

ONLY A LITTLE COLD in the head may be the beginning of an obstinate case of Nasal Catarrh. Drive out the invader with Ely's Cream Balm applied straight to the inflamed stuffed up air-passages. Price 50c. If you prefer to use an atomizer, ask for Liquid Cream Balm. It has all the good qualities of the solid form of this remedy and will rid you of catarrh or hay fever. No cocaine to breed a dreadful habit. No mercury to dry out the secretion. Price 75c., with spraying tube. All druggists, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

Most girls are fond of flowers until they have to study botany.

You cannot make sweet butter in a foul, unclean churn. The stomach serves as a churn in which to agitate, work up and disintegrate our food as it is being digested. If it be weak, sluggish and foul the result will be a torbid, sluggish liver and bad, impure blood. The ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are just such as best serve to correct and cure all such derangements. It is made up without a drop of alcohol in its composition; chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead of the commonly employed alcohol. Now this glycerine is of its self a valuable medicine, instead of a deleterious agent like alcohol, especially in the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia and the various forms of indigestion.

Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says of it: "In dyspepsia it serves an excellent purpose. It is one of the best manufactured products of the present time in its action upon enfeebled, disordered stomachs."

Lake Huron is dotted with over 3,000 islands. This is more than any other lake has in the world.

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It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail. In liquid form, 75 cents. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH

HAY FEVER

NO SOAP NEEDED IN BATHTUB.

Wonderful Spring in the California Desert—Elastic Bottom.

Down in the California desert, 150 miles from Los Angeles, and six miles from the line of the Southern Pacific railroad, are the remnants of what was once the "Garden of Eden." Some twenty-five years ago some St. Louis and Evansville capitalists conceived the idea that the desert land could be utilized, and by irrigation could be made a great fruit-producing country.

Accordingly they set out an immense orchard of young trees—apricot, lemon, orange and citron—built substantial buildings for their overseer and workmen, laid artificial walks and beautified the grounds with shrubbery and flowers.

They made a contract with a company which owned a reservoir on the San Bernardino mountains, and soon the liquid life from the uplands was flowing into the garden, beautifying and transforming every growing thing. This went on for several years and from that sandy waste grew into promise and beauty, a lovely orchard.

So sanguine were the promoters that they incurred the expense of a narrow guage railway from their property to the Southern Pacific, making connection at Palms Spring Station. The grove was now at almost the bearing point and the investors were looking forward to quick dividends, when, as a result of an altercation between the grove owners and the water company, the latter cut off the water supply, and long before the matter could be adjusted by the courts the flowers had withered, the trees had died and the whole estate had reverted to the desert, with only the stump of a tree here and there "to point the moral and adorn the tale."

A few miles from this wreck, says the Louisville "Courier-Journal," around the spur of a mountain, is a little valley, owned by a canny Scotchman, Dr. Murray. The doctor has brought the water from the mountain near by and has created an "oasis in the desert."

He has about ten acres in oranges and alfalfa, and nothing could be more pleasant to the eye, after ranging over a sandy waste, than this charming little valley.

An Indian reservation adjoins the doctor's ranch, and from them he leases for $100 per annum, a rare spring. The pool formed by this spring is about as large as a good sized room and is covered by a rude shack. The uniform temperature of the water is 100 degrees, and it is said to have many healing properties, being especially efficacious in all manner of blood and nervous troubles.

When you first enter this pool your feet strike a soft, sandy bottom and you are apparently in water about 18 inches deep. All at once a ripple goes over the surface, much as if a stone had been thrown in, and near you you notice the sand has opened, disclosing a hole as large as the circumference of your body, but how deep you are fraid to think.

But the doctor calls there is no danger and you take your life in your hands and plunge in. Down you go up to your neck, and, fearing a quick sand, you call out to the doctor, but he, smiling imperturbly, bids you keep quiet and await results.

Presently you feel a soft impact upon the soles of your feet, and slowly but irresistibly you feel your self being forced to the surface. Within the space of three minutes you are again standing in eighteen inches of water, and the hole has disappeared, only to appear a few feet further on.

You hasten to it, plunge in and again reach the surface as before. Only one hole is formed at a time, and between the closing of one and the appearing of another, there is an interval of about five minutes.

In this wonderful bath you do not require any brush or soap, but when you come out your skin is smooth and spotless, here and there appearing upon your body minute scales of silica. After dashing a bucket of cold water over you you feel wonderfully invigorated and refreshed.

People come hundreds of miles to bathe in these healing waters, and if the doctor could only move this spring to Los Angeles he could make his fortune in a few years. The Indians (the Mission tribe) attach great value to the water and use the overflow of the pool for bathing and drinking purposes.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(SEAL.) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Grippe or Influenza, whichever you like to call it, is one of the most weakening diseases known.

Scott's Emulsion, which is Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in easily digested form, is the greatest strength-builder known to medical science.

It is so easily digested that it sinks into the system, making new blood and new fat, and strengthening nerves and muscles.

Use *Scott's Emulsion* after Influenza.

Invaluable for Coughs and Colds.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

Few Wear Earrings.

"The habit of wearing earrings is dying out not only in America, but all over the civilized world," said a prominent New York jeweler.

Many queer notions obtain regarding the wearing of earrings, and many legends concerning their advent are told. The Mahometans have it that Sarah, being jealous of Hagar, vowed that she would not rest until she had tinged her hands in the blood of her bondmaid. Abraham, hearing this, quickly pierced Hagar's ear and drew a ring through it, so that Sarah was able to fulfill her vow without danger to the bondmaid's life.

From that time, they say, it became customary for women to wear earrings. When Aaron made the golden calf, it will be remembered that he called upon the Israelites to "break off the golden earrings which are in the ears of your wives, of your sons and of your daughters, and bring them unto me."

For a long time men continued to wear earrings, and one portrait of Shakespeare represents him wearing such an adornment. The picture is at Wentworth Park, in Yorkshire, England. Nowadays few men wear earrings. But in southern countries, especially Spain, the wearing of these ornaments still holds. The Spanish believe that piercing of the ears prevents ophthalmia and scrofula, and there is a popular notion that piercing the ears does exercise a beneficial effect upon the eyes, a notion that is shared to some extent by surgeons and physicians the world over.

The Chinaman pieces the ears of his little boy and makes him wear earrings, for, he argues, if an evil spirit should happen to see him, the spirit will mistake the child for a girl and will not take the trouble to carry it off.

Polygamy in Congoland.

It is the general opinion of competent observers that polygamy will survive for many years. Nothing but the spirit of Christianity will overcome the evil. The native mind cannot be induced by ordinary argument as to see any wrong in it. Why a man should not have just as many wives as he can afford to buy and keep is too much for his comprehension. He regards woman as created solely for his pleasure and profit, and trades in her accordingly. He buys her from her father for one or two goats or a cow, she becomes the mother of his children, and prepares and cooks his food for him. That is her career, and she shares it with as many other wives as her husband's inclination and resources permit him to buy. When she dies she is buried—sometimes. Certain Central African tribes regard burial after death as a superfluous ceremony for women, and place their bodies where they will be devoured by hyenas and vultures. From two to three wives is the average quantum of the ordinary Central African barbarian, and between 30 and 40 for a chief.—New York World.

Color of Gold.

All gold is not alike when refined. Australian gold is distinctly redder than that taken in California. Moreover, placer gold is more yellow than that which is taken from quartz. This is one of the mysteries of metallurgy, because gold in placers comes from different placers will vary in from that which is in quartz. Gold takes color. The gold in the Ural mountains is the reddest in the world.

$5,000,000 TO KEEP A KING.

Several Fortunes Put Into Royal Yacht—An Expensive Luxury.

"Royalty is cheap enough and does not cost as much as it's worth socially," is the frequent argument of Englishmen. Some radicals add: "And the royal family doesn't cost an annual sum that is as large as the taxes that one or two New York millionaires dodge every year."

It is a fact that English royalty doesn't cost, on the face of the returns, as much as some royal families on the continent cost the taxpayers of their countries. In direct grant from the public treasury, the British royal family receives about $5,000,000 a year.

Reynolds' Newspaper, a radical weekly, however, has been investigating the indirect cost of royalty and gives some details thereof.

The king's yacht, completed two or three years ago, cost the nation, in one way or another, about $5,000,000. And now a new yacht is being built at a further cost of several million dollars.

A grant of $100,000 is to be made this year towards the expense of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India. That, of course, is only the first bite. It would be impolitic to alarm the taxpayers too excessively at the start.

A similar grant of $100,000 was made for the visit of the Prince, as Duke of Cornwall, to the colonies, and it cost much more. This is exclusive of the cost of warships for conveyance and escort. That portion of the outlay will be concealed in the navy estimates.

The funeral of Queen Victoria cost $165,000, the celebration of her sixtieth anniversary of accession to the throne, $385,000, the king's coronation $625,000. There are numerous other extra expenses which appear under different heads in the nation's financial accounts.

Says Reynolds': "But, after all, if people will have royalty they must pay for it. Royalty consists of functions and clothes, ceremonies and paraphernalia, and all these are expensive luxuries. The point is that people ought not to be deceived by crafty attempts to make the cost appear to be less than it is actually.

Kipling's Day Off.

Literary enthusiasts are somewhat likely to forget that authors are not always like their works—at least, in appearance—and in this connection an amusing story is told of a young lady who had for years been an ardent admirer of the "Jungle Books," and "Plain Talk from the Hills."

For long she had been eager to see the idol in the flesh, and one day, to her great joy, she was introduced. But when she met Mr. Kipling face to face, the young lady's countenance fell somewhat, for she realized that he was not, after all, the exact counterpart of the Apollo she had pictured him.

"Are you Rudyard Kipling?" she cried, staring at the author in dismay.

Mr. Kipling naturally felt somewhat embarrassed, and murmured "Yes," meekly.

"But I thought," explained the lady, who could not cover her disappointment, "I thought—I thought you were quite different!"

"I am—oh, I am, madam!" Mr. Kipling hastened to assure her in confidential tones. "I am indeed! Only, you see, this is my day off!"—Answers.

AIRSHIPS IN WARFARE.

Wright Brothers Tell How They Constructed Their Aeroplane.

For the first time since they first attracted attention the Wrights—Orville and Wilbur—have just told some of the secrets of their machine and how they perfected it.

They began their experiments after Lilienthal's death in 1896. Their opinion as to what was needed was an air-ship that would not capsize when the wind was blowing.

The chief trouble is the turmoil of the air. The common impression is that the atmosphere runs in comparatively regular currents which we call winds. The air along the surface of the earth, as a matter of fact, is continually churning. It is thrown upward from every irregularity, like sea breakers on a coast-line; every hill and tree and building sends up a wave of slanting current.

"And it moves not directly back and forth upon its coast line, like the sea, but in whirling rotary masses. Some of these rise up hundreds of yards. In a fairly strong wind the air near the earth is more disturbed that the whirlpool of Niagara.

They tell how they adopted the two-plane machine, how they gave up the tail, used a rudder in front, their idea being to get a machine that could be balanced and steered by reflex action, as a bicycle is. In remarkable experiments they found that certain birds, like the buzzard, were merely animated aeroplanes.

"The buzzards and hawks find the currents blowing upward off the land; the gulls that follow the steamers from New York to Florida are merely sliding down hill a thousand miles on rising currents in the wake of the steamer in the atmosphere and on the hot air arising from her smoke-stacks."

Acting on this knowledge, they gradually developed a sliding machine until December, 1903, when they sailed with a machine equipped with an engine. Then they found the great problem to be equilibrium in turning corners.

By the most careful experiments they found the way to control the machine around corners.

"The machine was now under practical control. Six flights averaged over 15 miles each; we obtained a flight of twenty-four miles in thirty-eight minutes—that is, at the rate of thirty-eight miles an hour.

"We know that we have at last secured a practical working aeroplane."

The Double Eagle.

Bankers say the new $20 gold gold pieces will bother paying and receiving tellers. The principal causes of this are the absence of milling and the high relief of the designs on both sides. As the coins are to-day the relief is inconsiderably reduced from what it was in the original design. If the Government decides to continue the coinage of the new piece the relief will be further reduced.

"The new $20 gold piece lacks artistic finish," said Mr. Henry Chapman, the coin expert. On the obverse side the attempt at foreshortening of the left leg of the figure is largely responsible for this defect. Foreshortening is one of the most difficult things to do in this kind of work, and when it is done incorrectly, it makes a pitiful showing.

"On the whole, the coin is highly impracticable. Furthermore, it has the appearance of gold plate. This and the high relief of the designs, will make it easy to counterfeit.

"The attempting to reproduce a tiny picture of the Capitol building on a space as big as a pin head, down to the left of the figure on the obverse side of the coin, is, I think, belittling the structure. It gives no adequate idea of the size and grandeur of the building.

"It does not look like a coin, and it is not good metal work. It lacks dignity, and, on the whole, is highly impracticable.

"That creature on the reverse side of the coin is a bird, but I'm at sea to decide what kind" said Whitmer Stone, curator of birds at the Academy of Natural Science. "If I were to be real lenient I might concede that it's a bird of prey, which might show it at least to be a distant relative of the eagle. But an eagle, never!"—Philadelphia Press.

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Directions with each Vial in Five Languages. English, German, Spanish, Portuguese and French.

No.	FOR	Price
1.	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	
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8.	Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	
9.	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	
10.	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
13.	Croup, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis	.25
14.	Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	.25
15.	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains	.25
16.	Fever and Ague, Malaria	.25
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding, External, Internal	.25
18.	Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	.25
19.	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in Head	.25
20.	Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough	.25
21.	Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	.25
27.	Kidney Disease, Gravel, Calculi	.25
28.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness	1.00
29.	Sore Mouth, Fever Sores or Canker	.25
30.	Urinary Incontinence, Wetting Bed	.25
34.	Sore Throat, Quinsy and Diphtheria	.25
35.	Chronic Congestions, Headaches	.25
77.	Grippe, Hay Fever and Summer Colds	.25

A small bottle of Pleasant Pellets, fits the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price.

Medical Book sent free.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEO. MEDICINE CO., Corner William and John Streets, New York.

Lee's Mother Buried Before His Birth

The one hundred and first anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee, recalls the little known fact that he was born more than a year after his mother had been buried, furnishing to the world one of the most astonishing cases of revivisscence on record.

General Lee's mother was by no means an entirely healthy woman. She suffered from catelpsy, and during a prolonged trance, she was pronounced dead. The body was prepared for interment and the morning of the third day after her supposed death the remains were laid to rest in the family vault in the graveyard of Stratford, Va.

While the sexton was cleaning up and arranging some fresh flowers to be placed on the casket, he heard a faint voice as though of some one calling for assistance. He listened closely and the voice was distinctly heard again.

Becoming satisfied that the voice came from within the casket he at once opened it, discovering that Mrs. Lee was alive. Within a short time she was safe in bed at her own home. Mrs. Lee's recovery was slow, but she did regain good health and a little more than a year after she was buried alive her youngest son, Robert E., was born, and thus came into the world one of her bravest men and greatest generals.

Shortage of Horses.

Dealers and breeders who are predicting a shortage of horses almost amounting to a famine in the next few years will find much to confirm their opinion in the records of the trade at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago in 1907.

There was a falling off of 24,224 head in the arrivals of the year; and all classes of horses averaged higher than in 1906, nothwithstanding the financial disturbances and the fact that users of horses all over the country were economizing in their purchases.

There seems to be no doubt in the minds of market experts that the shrinkage in arrivals during the year was due to the fact that the number of marketable, or, rather, serviceable horses had declined. Farmers and breeders seem to have discovered too fully the expected results of the use of the automobile and to have bred fewer horses of late years. Certainly if they had been in the country the high prices of the year must have brought them out!

Records of the Union Stock Yards show that 2,000,000 horses have arrived there in the last twenty years. This is an average of 100,000 horses a year. The banner year was 1905, when 127,250 head arrived. The largest receipts for one month were 18,448, in March, 1905, and for one day, 2,177 head, on March 6, 1905. The total value of the horses arriving in 1907 was $16,797,000, and there was an advance of from $20 to $30 a head in the prices for all classes, as compared with the figures for 1902, fancy draughters and matched carriage pairs, making the greatest gains. One consignment of twenty-one head, all big Percherons, made the record average of $422.15 each at auction.

Rope Machines.

H. L. Shaw of Glen Rock, York County, Pa., has some rope machines over one hundred years old. He got them quite recently from Joel and Eli Craumer. Eli said he used to help his father, John Craumer, to twist bedcords and washlines with those quaint old wooden machines.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT

June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9.00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7 30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 28
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 58	7 08
Zaners	9 40	‖3 17	6 07	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 18	8 10
Edsons	‖10 00	‖3 37	‖7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	‖10 03	‖3 40	‖7 21	8 16
Laubachs	‖10 08	‖3 45	‖7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	‖10 10	‖3 47	‖7 33	...
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 0
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	§	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	‖6 01	‖11 00	‖4 47	‖7 12	...
Laubachs	‖6 03	‖11 02	‖4 48	‖7 13	11 53
Coles Creek	‖6 12	‖11 06	‖4 58	‖7 22	12 05
Edsons	‖6 14	‖11 09	4 56	‖7 24	12 19
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	‖6 35	‖11 29	‖5 17	‖7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 34	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 56
Bloom. P & R	...	...	...	25	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily § Sunday only. ‖ Flag stop.
W. C. SNYDER, Supt

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TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

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OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 27, 1908

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER
JOHN MOUREY
of Roaringcreek Township.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
W. B. SNYDER
of Locust Township.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER
W. P. ZEHNER
of Main Township.

The Tactics of the Enemy.

An important fact for Democrats to notice is that, in all this turmoil in the Republican ranks, the leaders feel confident that whoever is nominated can defeat Mr. Bryan, and the Republican papers are doing all they can to help bring that about. They evidently expect that the element of the Democratic party opposed to the nomination of Mr. Bryan would, at least not give him active support and thus lead to his defeat. But in this they may be mistaken for most of the opposition to Mr. Bryan is not against him personally, but springs from the belief that he cannot unite the party in the doubtful States and thus would again be defeated.

Under such conditions what will the practical politicians do when they meet in Denver? They will have the advantage of knowing what the Republican slate is and can better foresee, than can be donenow, who will be the strongest candidate to defeat the Republican nominee, whether Mr. Bryan or some one of the many influential Democrats who have been mentioned. The fate of the Democracy will rest on the sagacity of the delegates elected to the Denver Convention, and good sense would indicate that the Democrats of greatest ability should be selected, untrammeled by instructions, so that their judgment is left free to nominate one who can win.—*The Venango Spectator.*

To Bring Back Prosperity.

There are economic laws which the mightiest interests infringe at their peril. The copper syndicate lifted the metal to twenty-six cents, but consumption dwindled so fast as to cut the ground from under the feet of the monopolists. By parity of reasoning, one may know that labor cannot hope to be as well paid as it was when there was a boom in railway earnings and in the value of commodities. In times like these the coat must be cut according to the cloth. With the streets of our great cities full of artisans on the tramp, it is folly to talk of coercing employers. With construction at a standstill, it is madness to think of keeping steel products where they stood when the whole country was wild to build. This is the same old world, though it is the fashion to think that the ancient problems have been solved.

There is but one way in which prosperity can be brought back to the land. The burdens of sacrifice must be divided equitably between the weak backs and the strong. Neither capital nor labor can expect to take the cream and leave the skimmed milk.—*The New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

One of the Penalties.

The folly of the present generation and its ancestors is being emphasized by the reports of floods that are causing immense damage in various parts of the United States. This destruction of property is an annual occurrence, and people residing contiguous to large bodies of water spend the greater part of the year in dread of the inevitable danger and waste that is certain to come with the spring break-up and floods. While under any condition this danger might not be entirely eliminated, yet it is nevertheless a fact that had we not been so prodigal with our forest timber the suffering might have been greatly minimized.

The danger of deforestation is two-fold. In the first place, we are making of large sections of the country arid regions, to recover which to fertility and productiveness will require the expenditure of vast sums of money in irrigation. The second danger lies in the certainty of destructive floods with annual thaws and heavy precipitation. Timbered lands would impede the rush of water and the earth would have opportunity to absorb much that now rushes into river channels that soon overflow their banks and spread havoc.

The question of reforestration is one that the United States is face to face with and will be compelled to solve satisfactory for its own preservation. Some little work has been done in the direction of supplying the wanton waste, but unless further devastation is prevented the stories that come from Pittsburg and other districts will be multiplied alarmingly.—*Altoona Times.*

Where the Burden Falls.

The truth is every day becoming more widely recognized that the real tax payer is the tenant, not the landlord, for the latter recovers his taxes in the form of rent. In like manner the customer pays the taxes collected from the merchant, who recovers them it the form of prices.

It is a paradox, but nevertheless true that no class of citizens, in proportion to their income, pay so large a share of the taxes as those who are either not assessed at all or whose property is small. It is the millionaire class who are the least taxed in proportion to their income and the benefits they receive from government. The greater part of their wealth is concealed from the assessor, and they recoup from the public in one way or an other, the greater portion of the taxes they pay. In New York, for instance, it is not the wealth of the Astors that bears the strain of taxation, but the earnings of their tenants, who pay real estate taxes in the guise of rent.

A Doctor's Medicine

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is not a simple cough syrup. It is a strong medicine, a doctor's medicine. It cures hard cases, severe and desperate cases, chronic cases of asthma, pleurisy, bronchitis, consumption. Ask your doctor about this.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

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We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

You will hasten recovery by taking one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1908.

The House, during the past week, was the scene of a notable demonstration when Rep. Boutell of Illinois nominated Speaker Cannon for the presidency and Democrats as well as Republicans cheered to the echo. Just why the Democrats would have joined in is not quite clear and there indications that they now feel that they yielded somewhat to hysteria, for Rep. Henry has since demanded in public debate to know why, if "Uncle Joe" is such "a good fellow" he does not permit the President's policies to become laws, as for instance, the employers' liability law, the anti-injunction bill, and similar measures which are in the interest of the plain people; why he has killed the Appalachian Forest Reserve bill, by referring it to the judiciary committee for a report on its constitutionality, when there is no genuine question on that score and the purpose is only to kill the bill by indirect methods etc. Every once in a while the members of the House demonstrate the truth of the old adage that "men are but children of a larger growth", by permitting themselves to get hysterical and cheer and applaud things which, on sober second thought, they do not approve at all. This applies quite as much to the Republicans as to the Democrats, for a recent poll of the Republicans showed the members of the House to be for Secretary Taft two to one.

***

There are indications that the Aldrich financial bill will not get through the Senate without the stamp of Democratic statesmanship. Senator Johnson, the new Senator from Alabama, has offered an amendment affecting the bank reserves which he supported with such a clever application of Mr. Aldrich's own logic, quoting even his very words, that it now looks as if the Johnston amendment would be adopted without opposition. There seems to be no doubt that the Aldrich bill amended will pass the Senate and Speaker Cannon has promised to jam it through the House, regardless of the fact that there is great opposition to it there.

***

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a secret meeting one day last week in which it seriously criticised the extravagant expenditures of Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, who is spending money so lavishly that it will be almost impossible for an American of moderate means to follow him in this important post. One member of the committee recited the case of an American who was invited to visit Mr. Reid. He spent several days with the Ambassador and when he came to leave he felt he must follow the English custom of tipping all the servants. When they lined up to receive his gratuities there were one hundred and thirty-five of them and the poor man was obliged to give away so much money that he had to go to a friend in London and borrow the money to pay his way back to this country. This was at Ambassador Reid's town house, but he maintains also a country home the size of which may be gauged by the fact that he employs thirty-five gardeners alone. After the discussion of Mr. Reid's extravagant method it was decided to report favorably the bill providing for the purchase of the embassies and legations in most of the foreign capitals and a provision was added compelling the foreign representatives of this country to live in the houses so provided. The bill does not, however, provide an embassy in London.

***

The opponents of war will be glad to learn that the Senate has ratified the arbitration treaty with France without a dissenting vote. This means, of course, that the other six treaties which are in process of negotiation will also be approved as soon as they are sent in to the Senate. The treaty does not do much, but it shows the proper disposition on the part of this country and proves to the world, in a measure at least, that the United States is sincere in its advocacy of arbitration in preference to war in the settlement of international disputes. Probably no foreign people have doubted the sincerity of the present administration, but they may have doubted the disposition of the people as a whole because of the Senate's former refusal to ratify the seven arbitration treaties without so mending them that the President would not complete them by exchanging ratifications.

***

There has been little doing in the way of Democratic politics of late. The situation in the Democratic party is strikingly similar to that which existed in the Republican party four years ago. Then it was assured that Roosevelt would be renominated and the only lively politics followed the convention and attended the effort to defeat Judge Parker. This year the Democrats seem certain to renominate William J. Bryan and it is the Republicans who are at sea. If some of the other candidates do not make progress outside of their own states soon, it will be all one way in the Republican party. Secretary Taft goes steadily on acquiring delegates in every state in the union while no favorite son has succeeded in securing any delegates to the national convention outside of his own state. It is expected that Delaware will give her six votes to Knox but aside from that no favorite son has secured a single delegate, and even the Delaware delegates are still to get. Senator Foraker is trying to secure some contesting Negro delegations but that is looked upon as merely spite work on his port for he stands no possible show of the nomination and besides there are indications that the Republicans themselves are getting pretty tired of the Negro faction in their party.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Coal Trust.

Probable Break in anthracite Combine.

There is trouble in the anthracite coal combine, for some members of the group of big companies have secretly cut prices and undersold the others. Such, at least is the information that came to the Reading, and in a way that found belief.

It was reported that at tidewater and at other points east list prices had been undersold fifty cents per ton, and in the west twenty cents a ton had been deducted. The reports pointed to the Lehigh Valley both east the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company as the members of the anthracite combination which had moved certain stocks of coal by shading prices. It is expected that both companies will deny the reports, but their denials will be taken with qualification. The Lehigh Valley collieries have been ordered closed two days a week this month, and also during March, unless there shall be a great change in the market. There are no stocks of prepared sizes, including pea coal, but the general suspension of iron furnaces using the large sizes of anthracite and the warm early winter have caused big accumulations of broken, buckwheat and rice coal. These have got to be disposed of by the beginning of April or carried over as dead stock until next winter, so there is good reason for the reported action of certain companies.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

Scents a Plot.

Fearful lest a general reduction in pay by railroads throughout the country, with consequent strikes and disorders, may seriously react upon his policies toward corporations and affect the campaign of the man he has picked for his successor, President Roosevelt has ordered an investigation of the causes underlying the proposed wage reductions by railway managers.

The President evidently is also of the belief that the proposed wage reductions are intended purposely to discredit his administration. In a letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission calling for the investigation he cites one railway as announcing that the "drastic laws inimical to the interests of the railroads that have in the past year been enacted by Congress and the State Legislatures" are largely responsible for the conditions requiring a cut in the pay of employes.

Labor organizations have protested against this proposed cut, and it is said they will make an appeal to the arbitration provisions of the Erdman act at the first move of the railroads to reduce wages, in the hope that a check may be administered.

OUR LINEN SALE
PROVES A MOST SUBSTANTIAL SUCCESS

Crowds of Customers Come for These Splendid Savings in Linens of Quality.

We have only two Linen Sales a year—one in February, the other in August—and we plan fully for them.

Here are counters piled high with linens of all kinds—table linens, napkins, linen towelings, counterpanes, sheet and fancy art linens—bought before the raise in prices.

As we bought early and below the present market there is an extra saving besides the usual discount of 15 to 20 per cent. off regular prices that can be obtained only by coming to this sale. Everyone agrees that there are exceptional linen values—as will you when you inspect these splendid offerings.

BLEACHED TABLE LINEN.

56 in. bleached table linen 30c value for 22½c
54 in. bleached table linen 59c value for 49c
60 in. bleached table linen 56c value for 45c
72 in. bleached table linen 85c value for 72½c
72 in. bleached table linen $1.00 value for 89c
72 in. bleached double damask $1.75 value for $1.49
72 in. bleached double damask $2.00 value for $1.65
72 in. bleached double damask $2.75 value for $2 39

NAPKINS REDUCED

Napkins to match most of the bleached table linen, and they are all reduced. Space forbids telling you of all the prices, but you get an idea from the following quotations:

$1.25 Napkins now $1.12
1.75 Napkins now 1.49
2.75 Napkins now 2.25
3.00 Napkins now 2.65
3.75 Napkins now 3.19
5.50 Napkins now 4.89

Spring 1908.

Like the first twitterings of returning birds, come murmurs of Spring Fashions here, there and everywhere throughout this great store.

Like Japanese plum blossoms laughing in Winter's Snow, the Spring things smile out through Winter's Merchandise,

Spring Dress Goods,
Spring Suits—Women's,
Spring Walking Skirts,
Spring Waists,
Spring Petticoats,
Spring Gloves,
Spring Neckwear,
Spring Embroideries,
Spring Dress Linens,
Spring Cottons,
Spring Silks,
Spring Trimmings,
Spring White Goods,
Spring Dress Ginghams.

Interesting to all are these first fashion-glimpses of Spring.

F. P. PURSEL.
BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

WASHINGTON CITY--THE MAGNET OF THE PEOPLE.

The eyes of eighty million American people are now on Washington, the Capital of the Nation.

The wheels of the National Government are now in full motion. Congress is in session and the busy whirl of the legislative mill is intensely interesting. Many hours may be spent in the Senate or House gallery watching the legislators at work.

The other workshops of the Nation are also well worthy of a visit. The White House, the home and office of the President; the State, War, and Navy Building, with its museums and models; the Treasury Building, with its huge vaults; the Government Printing Office, the Patent Office, and the Congressional Library; the National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the great Monument, and the new Union Station are all attractive features of the Capital City.

The splendid city with its numerous parks and statues never loses its charm at any season.

The service of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington serves a wide territory. Its trains afford a direct means of reaching the National Capital, and tickets at reasonable rates are on sale at all ticket offices.

For the especial accommodation of those desiring to visit Washington at this season of the year, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged an attractive four-day Personally-Conducted Tour to leave Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport, Renovo, Altoona, Chambersburg, Lancaster, and other points in Central Pennsylvania, on Monday, March 30. Tickets, including in addition to railroad transportation, accommodations at either the Normandie, Gordon, or Riggs hotels in Washington for three full days, will be sold at $15.00 from Wilkes-Barre, $14.25 from Williamsport, $15.85 from Renovo, $13.90 from Mt. Carmel, $15.40 from Altoona, $13,00 from Chambersburg, $11.60 from Lancaster, and at proportionate rates from other points.

Detailed itineraries and full information may be obtained of Ticket Agents.

2-20-27-2t.

Cut off that cough with
Jayne's Expectorant
and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.
The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.
Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

EVANS' SHOE STORE

FALL SHOES.

The assortment of EVANS' Shoes provides a shoe for every need, a style for every taste, a fit for every foot.

Until you have seen these new models, or better yet, enjoyed the luxury of wearing one of them, you can not realize what shoe perfection means.

You are cordially invited to come in aud see these new fashions.

The Progressive Shoe Store

CHAS. M. EVANS.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1908

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

G. F. Harder will go out of business in Bloomsburg, having accepted a position in Williamsport.

To Break in New Shoes Always Use

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It prevents Tightness and Blistering, cures Swollen, Sweating, Aching feet. At all Druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 2-6-4t.

The Martin Jewelry store will move into the store room now occupied by the Harder Sportsmen Supply Co. in the Ent building. Mrs. Martin has engaged the services of Frank M. Harder, who is an experienced hand in watch repairing, engraving, and optical work.

The serious illness of Sister Celestine, Superintendent of the Joseph Ratti Hospital, has caused her removal to the Mother home of her order at Wilkes-Barre. During her residence here she has gained the esteem and confidence of all who have been associated with her, and her place at the hospital will be hard to fill.

Here is Relief for Women.

If you have pain in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant herb cure for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's Australian Leaf. It is a safe and never-failing regulator. At Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 2-6-4t.

Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, P. Gray Meek, of Bellefonte, is letting the politics of Pennaylvania take a short vacation while he goes to Denver to look after hotel and other accommodations for the Pennsylvania delegation which will attend the Democratic National Convention at that place next summer.

A Danville prophet announces that there will be no presidential election this year because there will be an earthquake in May and darkness will be over the face of the earth and "the platform of the new Jerusalem will reign supreme." Come to think of it the state insane asylum is located at Danville. We assume that this prediction comes from one of the inmates.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

As a means of raising funds for church purposes the ladies of St. Margaret's Guild have served suppers for several organizations in town, and have always been highly commended for the excellent manner in which they have done it. Mrs. Arthur Himiller, vice president, had charge of the Odd Fellows' banquet on Tuesday night, and was ably assisted by the other members.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

Republicans throughout the state who wish the saloon business curtailed will read with especial interest the story of the combination of Penrose and the liquor interests to return the former to the Senate and defeat any local option law. It is a fond delusion of many Republicans that it is the Democratic party that leans carelessly against the bar and takes about three fingers —*Ex.*

William P. Schell, of Bedford, who was Speaker of the House at Harrisburg in 1853 and Auditor General of Pennsylvania from 1878 to 1881, celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday on the 18th. Though long past the period when men cease to be active in affairs. Mr. Schell's life is a contradiction on that score. He still gives counsel to his clients, writes for the newspapers, takes an active part in municipal affairs, and does his work so well that men hunt him up and keep him busy, so that he hasn't time to think of the fact that he is a mighty old man.

BICYCLES.

Just about this time every year we are told that there is to be a revival of bicycling. No one gets excited about it. The bicycle manufacturers killed the goose that was laying the golden eggs when they got the big head and quit advertising. Nearly every newspaper man and magazine man in the United States had been induced to purchase a wheel, and was being paid for some mighty effective advertising. Wheels were being sold faster than they could be built. Then, the manufacturers "combined." They discovered that about twenty million dollars a year were being spent for advertising, and they decided to save that money and pay it in dividends. They stopped advertising. The newspapers and magazines stopped talking about the pleasures of bicycling, and the public stopped buying wheels, and then the business went to smash. We don't believe that it can ever be revived to anything like its old proportions. If it is it will be by a liberal use of printer's ink.—*Ex.*

War on Disease Germs.

State Health Commissioner Urges Disinfection as the Sure Preventive.

War on germs as the source of disease is the keynote of circulars that State Health Commissioner Dixon has sent to more than 700 township health officers all over the State. Disinfection is commended as the only sure means of destroying the root of the trouble in all cases of communicable malady. In the boroughs and cities and in the townships of the first class the local Boards of Health have their own regulations in reference to disinfection and, encouraged to more vigorous effort by the State Department of Health, their health officers as a rule are also carrying on a lively campaign against disease-breeding germs.

The Department of Health issues circulars setting forth the necessity of disinfection during the existence of disease, as, for instance, in typhoid fever. Only by unceasing educational work, however, can the people be taught to heed instructions, and so the Health Commissioner declares he will keep "pegging away." These circulars setting forth the proper precautions to be taken in every case of communicable disease are left at the house by the health officer when he goes to placard the premises immediately upon receiving the report of the case from the physician.

Upward of 50 rules to be observed as precautionary measures are then given.

Want Change in Game Laws.

Northumberland county sportsmen are being asked for their signatures to a petition which is to be submitted to the next legislature regulating and codifying the State game laws. The petition has already over 9,700 names, it having been circulated in several counties. In Northumberland there will be 1,000 more names added. The following legislation is recommended by the petition: To make the open season for killing rabbits, squirrels, pheasants, quail and woodcock from November 1st to December 1st; to prohibit the digging out of rabbits from holes in the ground, stone fences and stone walls; to prohibit the hunting and killing by all persons until they shall have paid an annual tax of one dollar for a license for that purpose to be issued by the county treasurer, this money to be used for restocking game preserves, no man to be prevented from hunting on his own premises without such license during the open season. The petition will be extensively circulated through the county. The Legislature will, in all probability, pass these amendments because the sentiment will be overwhelming among sportsmen from all parts of the State toward the above changes in the game laws.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE POULTRY YARD.

If you have a sheltered place, not only to set the hens but also to rear the young, March hatches will be profitable. Barrels laid on their sides under a shed or some outbuilding, make ideal nests at this time of the year.

Do not make the common error of setting hens in the regular laying houses, and never be guilty of shutting up a hen on the nest. The barrel method is far better, and if a small lath run is built in front of the nest, the hen can get off and on her eggs as she deems best.

Some hens sit too closely to the nest, and others not close enough. But it is not in the province of man to know just how long biddy should remain on or off her eggs. Her judgment is best in such matters.

It is not advisable at this time of the year to place more than eleven eggs under a hen, as those on the outer edge are apt to become chilled.

Do not disturb her while she is hatching; and leave the young in the nest for at least twenty four hours. The youngsters need the warmth more than they do food.

For the first two weeks it is best to keep the hen and her young in a large house or coop, so that they can exercise and at the same time be protected from the weather. After that time they can be allowed outdoors during the middle of nice days.

The egg crop is increasing in bulk and decreasing in price.

All pens should be mated by now, if intended for breeding purposes.

Be sure that the new male bird you are using for breeding is no relative of the hens. You can not expect strong, rugged stock where there is a close relationship between sire and dams.

If it is intended to purchase eggs for hatching this season, the order had better be placed now, so that there will be no disappointment in not getting the eggs when wanted.

For strong fertility, try alternating male birds in the pens. Have either two males for each pen, or three males for two pens, using only one male at a time in a pen, and changing about twice a week.

Eggs from two-year-old hens are apt to hatch best at this time, and the chicks will be more thrifty than those from pullet eggs.

As a rule the eggs from hens that did heavy laying during the winter will not be so fertile as eggs from hens that made but a fair showing. —*Farm Journal.*

May Result in Murder.

Centralia Man Stabbed Eleven Times.

With eleven stab wounds in his body, Lewis Castro, of Centralia, was taken to the Fountain Springs hospital, on Wednesday evening of last week, where he is lying in a precarious condition, while the man who committed the deed, Michael Lovovert was brought to the Columbia county jail at Bloomsburg by Constables Condy Langdon and Owen Cain.

Castro is the proprietor of a boarding house in Centralia, and Lovovert, who is an uncle of Castro, boards with him. Wednesday evening at the supper table, a dispute arose between the two men in regard to a mine certificate. The quarrel resulted in a fight in which Lovovert stabbed his nephew eleven times with a long bladed knife.

Castro was given medical treatment in Centralia, and then taken to the hospital at Fountain Springs. He is now in a very serious condition and little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Notes on Spring Styles.

"Fashion is marching on in her usual way this spring, and to those who know and see ahead she is leading up to an entirely new type of woman," says Grace Margaret Gould, the fashion editor, in the March, the Spring Fashion Number of the *Woman's Home Companion.*

"The change is to be a gradual one, however, but before long the fashionable woman will have banished for good and all the extravagantly large hat, the huge pompadour, the frills and the furbelows of her bodice, and the full skirt. The new tendency is all toward the straight up-and-down type of figure —sloping, slender hips, pulled-back, tight skirts trailing on the ground, plain, fitted waists, and sleeves of the old-fashioned tight-fitting sort which cling to the arm from shoulder to wrist.

"This is what we are coming to, so the authorities who make the fashions tell us, but as yet we have taken only a step or two on the way. This spring many small hats will be worn; the new corset effect gives unusual slenderness of line; cut-in-one dresses will be fashionable; mousquetaire sleeves which show the outline of the arm will be favored, and skirts will have lost their full effect."

"The Flaming Arrow."

There are doubtless any number of theatre-goers who will remember the time about twenty years ago, that Buffalo Bill came here with a company composed of Texas Jack, Buckskin Joe, and a host of celebrities dear to American boys' hearts. It was probably the first time that the real Simon pure, Red Man had ever been seen on a local stage. That episode in our history is inevitably recalled by the Indians who will be seen at the Grand Opera House Friday evening, February 28th in the stirring melodrama, "The Flaming Arrow." There are more Indians in this production than took part in Buffalo Bill, the "King of the Border," when a good many of us were boys. To add interest and enthusiasm to the production, a band of sixteen full blooded Indians is carried with the company, forming an Indian brass band.

The name of the play is significant of blood and thunder in a superlative degree, and the fact that it is produced by a company composed largely of real live Indians, naturally strengthens the impressions. But by the time the curtain descends on the last act, the audience begins to realize that there isn't much in a name after all, and that Indians under certain circumstances can present another phase of character other than that usually lepicted in a dime novel. The show is clean and wholesome, well staged and has some of the best scenic effects Mr. Carter has as yet turned out. The play is splendidly staged and has many thrilling situations, such as four frisky, bucking bronchos, ex. United States soldiers, &c.

The story deals with a treacherous Mexican's attempt to force Col. Freemont's daughter, Mary to marry him. She is rescued by her Indian lover and brought back to the stockade in the last act when all hope of her recovery has been abandoned.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

The Increasing Cost of Living.

A man who is living in the house occupied by his father thirty-five years ago, who has the same size family, and who is living about, he things, as his father lived then, discovered an old account-book kept by his father, covering household expenses. Comparing month by month, the son has found that, summing corresponding items, his expenses today are twice those recorded by his father.

Well, what is to be done? Investigation results in a merry-go-round like that depicted so often by newspaper cartoonists: every one pointing with his thumb to his neighbor and saying, "*Him.*" The consumer blames the butcher for charging so much for steak, the butcher blames the wholesaler for advancing the price of beef, the wholesaler blames the commission house or packers, the commission house alleges shortage of shipments, the shipper alleges shortage of cars, the railroad alleges cowboys are scaring trains with full-dress suits, the cowboys claim that they are forced to wear them; and back it goes: cattlemen assert that the railroads will not accept cattle unless accompanied by cowboys in full-dress suits, railroads assert government compels this, government asserts commission-men demanded it, commission-men assert that the measure was put through by the wholesalers, wholesalers assert that the butchers themselves did the lobbying, and the butchers promptly unload the responsibility upon the people.

Thread advances — presumably because the lumber for spools is advanced; lumber for spools has advanced because oats are high (the logging teams require grain three times a day, and that *mounts up*), oats are high because of a wet spring, and as the wet spring was sent presumably by Providence, certainly My Lady must not protest when her gown costs more by fifty per cent.

It is put forward by some social economists that dear money, as the term expresses it, is a sign of prosperity. But is it? Is it, when the prosperity of the many is being milked to swell by greater ratio the prosperity of the few? Is the average man today getting his money's worth? Occasionally (we would not breathe the confession outside of our own booming country)—occasionally into the minds of some of us creeps the suspicion that the average man—who occupies the bottom of the heap—is *not.*

—John Stone in *March Lippincotts.*

Supervisors' Blanks.

We have printed a supply of blanks for Supervisors under the new law, and will keep them in stock. They include order books, tax notices, and daily road reports. Samples sent on application. tf.

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS.

We are now offering some of the BEST VALUES we have ever shown in these, and in the newest effects. If you have a Skirt need it will pay you to see them.

A Regular $5.00 Panama Skirt	now $4.00
A Regular $8.50 Chiffon Panama	now $7.00
A 36 in. Black Moneybak Taffeta Silk at this week, regular $1 95 yd.	$1.75 yd
40 in. all wool Taffeta Dress Goods	1.00 yd
52 in. all wool Broadcloths	1.00 yd
90 in. linen finished bleached Sheeting	35c yd
Ladies' Fine Gauze Hose, Special	25c pr
New 14c Spring Dress Ginghams	12½c yd
A good full size Counterpane	$1.00 each
A fine satin Marsailles Counterpane	2.25 each
Black Silk Nets for Waists	$1.00 yd
Homespun Towels, Special	2 for 25c
Nemo Corsets, self reducing	$3.00

NEW BELTS AND BELTINGS.

THE CLARK STORE

FLORIDA

The Land of Summer Sunshine and Flowers

IS BEST SEEN BY

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOURS

March 3, 1908

Two Weeks to Three Months in the Tropics

Round Trip $48.05 from East Bloomsburg

Proportionate Rates from Other Points.

SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAINS. INDEPENDENT TRAVEL IN FLORIDA

For detailed Itineraries and full information, consult nearest Ticket Agent

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

1-16-23-30, 2-6-13

BIG OFFER

To All Our Subscribers

The Great

AMERICAN FARMER

Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Leading Agricultural Journal of the Nation. Edited by an Able Corps of Writers.

The American Farmer is the only Literary Farm Journal published. It fills a position of its own and has taken the leading place in the homes of rural people in every section of the United States. It gives the farmer and his family something to think about aside from the humdrum of routine duties.

Every Issue Contains an Original Poem by SOLON GOODE

WE MAKE THE EXCEPTIONAL OFFER OF

Two for the Price of One: THE COLUMBIAN

The Oldest County Paper and THE AMERICAN FARMER

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR $1.00

This unparalleled offer is made to all new subscribers, and all old ones who pay all arrears and renew within thirty days. Sample copies free. Address:

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

That Little Pain in Your Back.

Threatens your Kidneys. If allowed to go on a little while you will suffer throughout the entire system. Take at once Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It is the most certain cure known for the treatment of all diseases of the Kidney's, Liver and Blood. Write Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for free sample bottle and medical booklet. All druggists $1.00.

Mercantile Appraiser Alexander Knouse started on his rounds in Bloomsburg last Thursday. He was engaged several days in visiting the business places.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to selcet from.

FLEET HAD NARROW ESCAPE

The Ajax Was Caught in Fog and Compelled to Anchor

SHIPS IN GALA DRESS

President of the Republic, Pardo, Pays Official visit to the Flagship, Tenders His Respects to Rear Admiral Thomas and is Received with Honors

Callao, Peru, Feb. 27.—Evidence that the fleet was exceptionally fortunate in its passage of the Magelan Strait was afforded by the arrival of the collier Ajax. This ship steamed from Punta Arenas less than twelve hours after the fleet. The fog which threatened the fleet closed down after the battle ships had cleared Cape Pillar and made navigation almost impossible for the collier.

Captain Hutchinson commanding the Ajax said: "We encountered heavy fogs in the western reaches and were compelled to anchor twice once in Borja Bay and once in Tamar Bay. Passing out we isghted Cape Pillar four miles distant. Otherwise we had a good voyage.

Had the fog closed down on the fleet as on the Ajax it would have been serious. Borja Bay is large enough, and, I found, has sufficiently good bottom to afford an anchorage for a few small vessels, but with few if any places where a squadron or even a division could anchor with an assurance of safety."

President Pardo called on the flagship and paid his respects to Rear Admiral Thomas, who came to the flagship to receive him. In his honor all the ships were fully dressed and the Connecticut fired twenty-one guns both at his arrival and departure, and the entire fleet fired twenty-one simultaneously when he returned ashore

"Gates Special" Wrecked in Texas.

Laredo, Tex., Feb. 26.—A special train en route to the border, and carrying a party from Toledo, O., and Chicago, headed by Charles G. Gates son of John W. Gates is reported to have been wrecked at Encinal, thirty eight miles north of this city. Every car in the train is said to have left the track. No statement as to casualities is obtainable, but messengers are seeking to impress all available physicians.

Hamiltons in Mississippi.

Biloxi, Miss., Feb. 25.—The Rev E. A. Hamilton, his wife and his daughter Edna, of Snell fame, are living quietly in Biloxi. Mrs. Hamilton shows the effects of the strain which the publication of letters has produced upon her. Hamilton said he could make a defense which would clear his name. He adopts the attitude of a much abused man.

No Third Term Presidents.

Albany, Feb. 26.—Minority Leader Palmer introduced an anti-third term resolution, which carries a request to the New York Congressional delegation that it shall exert itself to secure a constitutional amendment that shall "unite with the law of the land the unbroken precedent and principle of no third term in the Presidency."

Victim of the Black Hand.

New York, Feb. 24.—Out in the sparsely settled, desolate section of Flatbush, Brooklyn, a boy came upon two bundles wrapped up in new cloth. Inside the two bundles was the dismembered body of a young Italian man. The police say he was a Black Hand victim. The body was identified later as that of Salvatorre Marschino, who lived in the Italian section of Brooklyn on the water front near Union street.

Jockey Club May Reform Betting.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 21.—As a result of a hearing on the Agnew-Hart bills, embodying the recommendations of Gov. Hughes for the abolition of race track gambling, the Jockey Club may arrange a compromise with the Codes Committee of the Senate and Assembly that will lessen the betting evil at the race track. These proposed reforms would restrict the betting of young men at the track.

Thief-Taker Arrested.

Providence, Feb. 21.—As a result of investigations into thefts from the New Haven Road, which for the past year are said to foot up to nearly $50,000, Vincent R. Beatty, for several years at the head of the railroad detective force in this city was arrested on a charge of larceny and embezzlement.

Newburg Daily Register Suspends.

Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The Newburg Daily Register, the only democratic paper in Newburg, has suspended publication. The Register was established in 1876, and until about three years ago, was run as an evening paper, when it was changed to a morning publication..

Judge Grosscup to be Tried.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 25.—United States Circuit Pudge Peter S. Grosscup and five other directors, all prominent Chicagoans, charged with responsibility in the trolley wreck in which fourteen persons were killed will be put on trial before Judge Morton at Charlestown.

EDISON PUT UNDER KNIFE.

Operated Upon for Painful Abscess in the Middle Ear.

New York, Feb. 25.—Thomas A Edison the inventor, is a patient at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, where he underwent an operation intended to relieve him of trouble in the left ear. It was not considered especially serious, and was performed by Dr. Arthur B. Duel who opened an abscess in the middle

THOMAS A. EDISON.

ear. The operation was seemingly wholly successful. Mr. Edison, however, will be at the hospital for a week, probably. He occupies a room in the private ward where he is constantly attended by a nurse. Mrs. Edison is at the hospital and will remain during her husband's stay there.

Barred in Submarine Row.

Washington, Feb. 25.—At a special meeting of the press committee of the House and Senate galleries, Alfred A. Erly, representing the United Press, and Frank B. Lord, representing the Laffan News Bureau, were suspended temporarily from the use of galleries pending an investigation of charges against them by Representative Lilley, of Connecticut in his general charge against the Naval Committee of the House in connection with the submarine boat scandal.

Expects Rush to Chicago.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Harry S. New Chairman of the Republican National Committee, thinks the Chicago Convention will be the greatest ever held in the country, if the demand for tickets is any criterion. The Coliseum in which the Chicago Conventi will be held will seat 11,000. Mr. New does not expect the hall to holds the crowds and expects a tremendous overflow.

Six Dead from Stage Wreck.

Nyack, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Six persons were killed, four outright, at the West Nyack crossing of the West Shore tracks, when a Ontario and Western train wrecked a stage in which they were returning from Nyack to Spring Valley. Two died on the way to the hospital at Hoboken. The three other ocupants of the stage were bady injured but will probaby live.

Police Ban on Meetings.

Philadephia, Feb. 25.—The action of the police in preventing the meeting of a number of societies and organizations in the foreign settlements in the southern section of the city, has caused much ill-feeling among the foreigners. The order on which the police acted was given in consequence of the riot last week.

B. & O. Recalls Men.

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 25.—At the Baltimore & Ohio shops and round houses, this city, nearly all the furlaughed men, besides a number of car repairers, have been called back to work. Some of the men have been required to work overtime in getting out freight locomotives, work on which was suspended about the first of the year.

Baltimore's Unemployed Appeal.

Baltimore, Feb. 25.—Twelve hundred unemployed men at a meeting passed a resolution calling upon the Federal Government to loan to States and municipalities on non-interest bearing bonds, moneys to be used in the construction of highways and bridges, and other public works, with a view to relieving the condition of the unemployed.

Guilty Cashier Paid Back $37,000.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 24.—Alexander B. Butt, cashier of the wrecked People's Bank of Portsmouth, Va., pleaded guilty upon three of the twenty-two indictments against him, and after making restitution to the extent of $37,000 on the total shortage of $252,000 was sentenced by Judge Bain to three years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $7,184.

Tin Plate Plant to Start.

Scottdale, Pa., Feb. 24.—Orders have been issued for starting the Number One plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, and the work of getting the plant in running order has begun. The plant employs 500 men.

Inspecor Electrocuted.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 25.—John Gilmer, electrician at the municipal lighting plant while inspecting a switchboard, touched a live wire and was electrocuted.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

James B. Duke on the plea of illness, was examined in the proceedings against the Tobacco Trust, while propped up in bed in his own home.

After being ill six days with diphtheria and receiving only Christian Science treatment, Miss Edna M. Morse of New York, had a physician called, but it was too late to save her life.

Baron Takahashi, professor of the Imperial University of Tokio, declared that only the kindest feelings toward America are expressed throughout Japan.

A patent for a "silent firearm" has just been granted to Hiram Percy Maxim of Hartford, Conn., son of Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the manchine gun that bears his name.

President Roosevelt, replying to the congratulations of the President of Peru on the battle-ship fleet, cabled: "Accept the assurances of the highest consideration and warm regards from me and from my people."

Miss Annie Morgan, J. Pierpont Morgan's daughter, and other altruistic women, are leading a national movement to improve the condition of working women and men in the big cities.

Samuel Gompers declared the recent adverse court decisions are powerless to check the growth of labor unions.

The Secretary of the Treasury called one-fourth of the Government money on deposit in national banks, the amount called being $35,000,000.

Attorney-Generals of Missouri, Kansas and Texas are to devise anti-trust legislation. Besides planning suits against corporations, the recommending of measures against trusts to the Legislatures is being considered

Government reports show a very large increase in the prices of exports and decrease in import prices during December and January as compared with corresponding months a year ago.

Leaders of the crusade against vivisection have arranged for an impressive hearing before the Legislature.

Threats have been made by Black Hand men to blow up the United States naval magazine on Iona Island unless discharged men are put back to work.

Stuyvesant Fish has given up his fight to prevent E. H. Harriman from controlling the Illinois Central through the Union Pacific.

Tramps feasted for two days without discovery in the Merryweather Club, near Waterbury, Conn.

Evans's fleet has arrived at Callao, Peru, having made 10,000 miles in sixty days, including stops.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, says railroad employees will not consent to a reduction of wages.

A committee representing 180,000 unemployed workmen have decided to make a demonstration in City Hall Park, New York, March 7.

Southern Democrats think Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia, would make a good candidate for the Presidency.

Eugene W. Guindon, president of Fuller's Express Company, who was a colonel on Gen. Slocum's staff at the close of the Civil War, killed himself in the offices of the company, 188 Chambers street, New York.

FOREIGN.

The naval estimates of England show that the popular agitation for economy has had an effect on the shipbuilding programme, only one battle ship being contemplated at present.

Mary Robinson, who is before the Bow Street Police Court on a charge of perjury in the Druce case, has confessed that she concocted the famous diary, a copy of which was offered in evidence.

After a campaign of two years Mr Boland, M. P., of the Irish party, has got Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, to request foreign countries to give separate statistics of Irish trade.

The St. Petersburg police have set detectives at work in New York and other cities on two continents ferreting out conspirators against the Russian Government and ruling family.

The situation in the matter of the annexation to Belgium of the Congo Independent States again is assuming a disquieting aspect.

Young King Manuel of Portugal received a deputation of relatives of mutinous soldiers recently pardoned and asked them to help him in his difficult task, says a special cable from Lisbon.

GIRL SHOOTS LAWYER.

Charles M. Sanford Probably Fatally Wounded in His Office.

Brooklyn, Feb. 27.—Charles M. Sanford, a prominent Brooklyn lawyer, was shot twice in the head by a woman thought to be crazy, in his office in the Garfield Building, No. 26 Court street, Brooklyn.

The woman was arrested and gave her name first as Nellie Lyon. Later she said she was Jennie V. Blunt, thirty years old, single of No. 356 Schermerhorn street, and that she had shot Sanford to avenge a wrong he had done her. The lawyer's injuries are serious.

STANDARD OIL SAYS NO.

Declines to be Charitable to Pittsburg Sick and Destitute.

Pittsburg, Feb. 25.—The Standard Oil Co. will not help the needy of Pittsburg during the present hard times. Miss Annie Harris, President of St. Re Msigssii schr— —5 dent of St. Regis Mission, and Mrs. Enoch Rauh, President of the Columbia Council of Jewish Women, were appointed as a committee to see the three companies furnishing natural gas to Pittsburg and appeal to them not to turn off gas in houses of the sick and destitute.

The Philadelphia Company granted the request of the women. The Manufacturers' Heat and Light Company took it under advisement, but the People's Gas Company, owned and controlled by the Standard Oil Co., refused the request point blank.

Tunnel Open to Jersey

New York, Feb. 27.—The natural barrier which has separated New York from New Jersey since those States came into existence was figuratively speaking wiped away when the first of the two twin tubes was formally opened, thus linking Manhattan with Hoboken, and establishing a rapid transit service beneath the Hudson River.

For National Prohibition.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Representative E. F. Acheson now proposes to give Congress an opportunity to put itself on record on the question of National prohibition. Many of the members of Congress, including several from Pennsylvania, have declared that they are in favor of National prohibition, but are opposed to State and local option, as it cannot be enforced.

Bank President Goes to Prison.

Benton, Ill., Feb. 26.—Ransom A. Youngblood, until about six weeks ago, president of the Coal Belt National Bank of Benton, and of the Salem Bank of Salem, Ark. pleaded guilty to embezzling $17,000. He was immediately sentenced and taken to the Chester Penitentiary to serve an indeterminate sentence from one to fourteen years.

Gambler Chained to Pole.

Harrisburg, Ill., Feb. 26.—The stocks and pillory of early times were revived in memory here when D. H. Dillon, a former Chicago gambler, was chained to a telephone all day for refusing to pay his fine for having fleeced several young men of the town. He was arrested and fined for running a poker game.

Bankers Wary of Japan.

Berlin, Feb. 26.—The tightening of financial conditions in Japan is regarded by banks here as likely to result in the transfer from London to Tokio of a large portion of Japan's balances and to disturb European money markets. Japan's balances in London are estimated as between $60,000,000 and $75,000,000.

Attempt to Scuttle Submarine.

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 26.—Private detectives and members of the local police force are trying to run down the persons who attempted several days ago to scuttle the submarine boat Lake, which has been for several months moored in the harbor here beside her tender, the Vesta.

28 Die in Powder Mill.

Berkeley, Cal., Feb. 24.—With a force that shook the entire bay region like an earthquake ten tons of dynamite in the packing house of the Hercules Powder Works at Pinole, fourteen miles from here, blew up. Four white men and twenty-four Chinamen, all who were in the building, were killed.

Makes Government Liable.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—Representative Bennett of New York, introduced a bill providing for the payment of all salaries or wages of government employees injured in the line of their duties or required to be absent from their posts as a result of quarantine measures.

52 Hours in a Well.

Louisville, Neb., Feb. 26.—Byron McNeally, after 52 hours in an old well, was saved by his dog. While hunting McNeally dropped through the brush cover of a disused well ninety feet deep. The dog's antics attracted attention and he was followed to the well.

Baldwin to Build Balloon.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—Brigadier General James Allen, Chief of the Signal Corps, has practically decided to award the contract for the construction of the first dirigible balloon to Thomas S. Baldwin, of New York. The balloon will cost $6,750.

PRIEST SLAIN AT ALTAR

Assassin Flourishes Revolver Before Worshippers and Flees

TRIES TO KILL CAPTORS

Police Run Him Down—Crowd Anxious to Lynch the Murderer, Gathers in Front of the Jail and Demands that He be Brought Out and Handed Over to Them.

Denver, Feb. 27.—Standing in his white communion robes at the altar of his church, Father Lee Heinrichs of St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church was shot and killed in front of several hundred worshippers who occupied all the seats in the church. The murderer after firing the shot created a panic in the church by dashing down the aisle, flourishing the weapon, and threatening to kill any one who interfered with him. Not a person in the place dared stop the slayer and he reached the street. Two policemen, saw him coming out, however, and chased him for several blocks and finally captured him. He said he was Guiseppe Guarnacoto, an Anarchist, and he said his only sorrow was that he had been unable to kill all the priests of the country

All day a large crowd remained in front of the jail shouting to the police to bring out the murderer. Chief of Police Michael Delaney, fearing that an attempt might be made to storm the prison and lynch the man, ordered out the reserves and kept the policemen patrolling the street in front of the jail. Many efforts were made to disperse the crowd, but they were unsuccessful.

Mules Scared by Sunlight.

Reno, Nev., Feb. 25.—Buried in the heart of Davidson Mountain on the Comstock for many years, twelve mules which have been used on the Sutro tunnels ore carrying railroad were brought to the surface for the first time. The animals sood blinking at the unusual scenery, and in their fright tried to stampede.

Called "Lobster," Shoots Himself.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25.—When he received a postal card bearing the words "Get wise. Don't be a lobster," F. J. Brinnier, son of ex-Mayor William D. Brinnier, of Kingston, N. Y., former law partner of Alton B. Parker, shot himself in the abdomen at the Irving House. He is not expected to recover.

Snow Starts a Seaside Exodus.

Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 24.—A flurry of snow which lasted two hours, drove 50,000 promenaders from the Boardwalk, when the parade of the visitors was at its height. The outrush is heavy, and is only equaled by Sunday nights in the heated spell. Every station is crowded and all the trains are laden to their capacity.

Pittsburg to Celebrate.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 25.—Plans are underway for a celebration to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the naming of Pittsburg. The city government, the Pittsburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and other public spirited bodies are working to make the event a success.

Police Again Seize Square Dealer.

Kingston, Feb. 25.—Following the order granted by Supreme Court Justice Marean, of Brooklyn, dissolving the injunction which restrained the police from interfering with the publication and sale of the Ulster Square Dealer, the police seized all copies of the paper offered for sale by the newsboys.

Approve Roosevelt Order.

Atlanta, Feb. 25.—Fifteen hundred railroad men met in mass meeting here and adopted resolutions indorsing President Roosevelt's action in ordering an investigation of the condition of the railroads which propose a cut in the wages of the employees.

Union Picketing Unlawful.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 22.—The Supreme Court has upheld the action of the Superior Court of Cook County, granting an injunction to the A. R. Barnes Printing Company of Chicago against the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, restraining the union from picketing its plant.

Would Enlarge Cabinet.

Washington, Feb. 25.—A bill providing for an addition to the Cabinet in the person of a Secretary of Transportation and Public Works is being prepared by Representative Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee.

The President to Get Facts.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—The President has taken steps to ascertain the reasons for the proposed wage reduction by the railroads with a view to showing that it cannot be attributed to his policies.

Gunboat for Bosporus.

Washington, Feb. 26.—An American gunboat is to be sent to Turkish waters. The specific reason for this is not made plain, it being announced generally that it is for the protection of American interests.

MORE PLANTS STARTING UP.

Mills Along the Ohio River Among Those Resuming Operation.

Reading, Penn., Feb. 27.—The local plant of the American Iron and Steel Company resumed today after an idleness of two months. It empoys nearly 1,000 hands.

Claremont, N. H., Feb. 26.—The Claremont Paper Company has resumed operations on full time, after a two weeks' shutdown. Seventy-five hands are employed.

Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 26.—The Dayton Motor Company has resumed full operations with a complete force of operatives.

Wheeling, W. Va., Feb.. 26.—The Belmont and the Benwood plants of the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, the Whittaker mill and four mills of the Aetna Standard Works of Martins Ferry, Ohio, have resumed work. The resumption affects 2,000 men.

Pittsburg, Feb. 26.—Four additional tin mills at Martin's Ferry were started by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, giving employment to 250 men. At Vandergrift's works, 500 men were put to work.

GENERAL STOESSEL TO DIE.

But Court-Martial Recommends That Sentence Be Commuted.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—Lieut. Gen. Stoessel was condemned to death by a military court for the surrender of Port Arthur to the Japanese.

The court recommended however that the death sentence be commuted to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress and that he be excluded from the service.

The court ordered that Gen. Fock should be reprimanded for disciplinary offense, which was not connected with the surrender.

Gen. Smirnoff, acting commandant of the fortress, and Major Gen., Reiss, Chief of Staff to Gen. Stoessel, were acquitted of the charges against them for lack of proof.

Appeal for Race Track Bill.

New York, Feb. 27.—Gov. Charles E. Hughes who is battling to destroy racetrack gambling in New York, and Gov. Joseph W. Folk who suppressed racetrack gambling in Missouri three years ago, speaking before the City Club, united in a stirring appeal to public sentiment to crush the betting ring in the racecourses.

Child Labor Sustained.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 27.—By declaring constitutional the Child Labor law passed in 1904, which prohibits the employment of minors under fourteen years of age, every factory in New Jersey is affected. The upholding decision was given by Justice Garrison.

Men and Guns for Philippines.

San Francisco, Feb. 24.—The United States Army transport Crook sailed for Manila with 271 men of the Fifth artillery, sixteen marines for the station at Guam and cabin passengers. She also carries a cargo of army supplies, including 10,000 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition.

Riot in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—The marching of about one thousand foreigners upon City Hall, where they said they intended to make demands upon Mayor Reyburn for work, caused a riot in Broad street in the heart of the city, in which twenty persons were injured.

Priest Given Worthless Check.

Orange, N. J., Feb. 27.—The Rev. Father John F. Boylan told his congregation that a delicately scented envelope supposed to contain his fee for marrying a couple held a check which when put in a bank was returned as worthless.

John Mitchell, ex-President of the United States Mine Workers of America, is reported to have been chosen by the President as Special Labor Commissioner to Panama.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Quoted for the Week.

WHEAT—No. 2, Red, 96¼ @ 97¼.
No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.11¾.
CORN—No. 2, 61@68c.
OATS—Mixed, white, 60@66c.
MILK—3¾c. per quart.
BUTTER—Western firsts 30@31c. State Dairy 26c.
CHEESE—State, full cream, 15¾c.
EGGS—State and nearby, fancy, 30c; do., good to choice 26@29c; Western first, 22½c.
BEEVES—City dressed, 7½@9½.
CALVES—City dressed, 8@14c. per lb.; country dressed, 7@11c.
SHEEP—Per 100 lb., $3.50@$5.50.
HOGS—Live per 100 lbs., $4.75@$5.00.
HAY—Prime per 100 lbs., $1.00.
STRAW—Long rye, 60@70c.
LIVE POULTRY—Chickens per lb., keys per lb., 13c.; Ducks per lb., 11½; Fowls per lb., 13c.; Turkeys 14c.
DRESSED POULTRY—Turkeys per lb., 12@18c.; Fowls per lb., 10@13½c.; Chickens, Phila., per lb., 25@28c.
VEGETABLES—Potatoes, L. I., per $2.50@$2.65.
ONIONS—White, per bbl., $3.00@$5.00.

RAIN-IN-THE-FACE.

The Sioux Chief Who Fought in the Custer Battle.

It is through his connection with the massacre of Gen. Custer and men that Rain-in-the-Face is principally known. His role in that historic drama goes back some three years previous to the fight, when a surgeon in the army and a civilian trader attached to Gen. D. S. Stanley's expedition were murdered as they stopped to feed and water their horses on the Red River.

Some 18 months later Charley Reynolds, a government scout, subsequently killed at the battle of the Little Big Horn, brought in information to Gen. Custer, at Fort Lincoln, that the Indian who had murdered both men was Rain-in-the-Face, then at the Standing Rock reservation drawing government rations.

Gen. Custer immediately detailed his brother, Col. Tom Custer, and a cavalry captain and escort to arrest the murderer. Rain-in-the-Face was found in the trader's store at the agency and personally arrested by Col. Tom Custer.

The Indians were at first inclined to rescue Rain-in-the-Face, but the

At Time of Custer's Battle.

presence of a hundred troopers, whom the colonel had brought with him, served to overawe them.

When the prisoner and his captors returned he was brought before Gen. Custer. The general questioned the prisoner closely, but to no purpose. The Indian remained imperturable. The next day, however, he confessed to the general that he was the murderer, and boasted of it and of the brutal manner in which it was done. That he had shot the elder of the two first, but not fatally, and that he beat out his victims' brains with a tomahawk and had then shot their bodies full of arrows and finally scalped both men. Neither of the murdered men was armed.

In the spring of 1874 Rain-in-the-Face joined Sitting Bull's band of hostiles, openly proclaiming that he would "cut the heart out of Tom Custer and eat it." Nothing further of him was heard until the memorable massacre of Custer and troopers, June 26, 1876. In this fight he distinguished himself among his own people by his bravery and generalship.

It has been many times stated that he personally killed Gen. Custer, and that he cut the heart from the body of Col. Tom Custer and rode about the field with a part of the grewsome trophy between his teeth.

Rain-in-the-Face did not escape this battle unscathed. He will carry to the grave undoubted evidence that the men of the gallant Seventh cavalry fought well in their last engagement. While charging over a prostrate soldier, pinioned beneath his dead horse,

As a Sioux Policeman.

the chief received a wound from the bullet of a .45-calibre revolver which burrowed the flesh on the right thigh for about four inches, running diagonally upward, showing it to have been fired from beneath him. Shortly after he received another wound, the bullet entering back of the left knee. Rain-in-the-Face dismounted with difficulty, and in order to remove the bullet from the wound used his scalp-knife; in doing so he severed the tendons of the leg, which deprived him of its use forever.

More strangely still, and paradoxical as it may appear, he is now an Indian policeman. Cropped hair and felt hat have replaced the scalp lock and war bonnet, blue coat the war shirt, but beneath his uniform the skin is still the same color—red.

The blood is unchanged and the fire in his eye kindles now when he speaks of the wrongs of his people, and, although seemingly friendly, he is, and always will be, an enemy of the white.

Civilization has not conquered him, but a wholesome fear of the great government at Washington has, and he remains a crafty, scheming plotter—a perfect example of the once dangerous, still unforgiving, warlike Sioux.

The Badge of Honesty

Is on every wrapper of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery because a full list of the ingredients composing it is printed there in plain English. Forty years of experience has proven its superior worth as a blood purifier and invigorating tonic for the cure of stomach disorders and all liver ills. It builds up the run-down system as no other tonic can in which alcohol is used. The active medicinal principles of native roots such as Golden Seal and Queen's root, Stone and Mandrake root, Bloodroot and Black Cherrybark are extracted and preserved by the use of chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce at Buffalo, N. Y., for *free* booklet which quotes extracts from well-recognized medical authorities such as Drs. Bartholow, King, Scudder, Coe, Ellingwood and a host of others, showing that these roots can be depended upon for their curative action in all weak states of the stomach, accompanied by indigestion or dyspepsia as well as in all bilious or liver complaints and in all "wasting diseases" where there is loss of flesh and gradual running down of the strength and system.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" makes rich, pure blood and so invigorates and regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, and, through them, the whole system. Thus all skin affections, blotches, pimples and eruptions as well as scrofulous swellings and old open running sores or ulcers are cured and healed. In treating old running sores, or ulcers, it is well to insure their healing to apply to them Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve. If your druggist don't happen to have this Salve in stock, send fifty-four cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and a large box of the "All-Healing Salve" will reach you by return post.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic, medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

CUPID'S BOW AND PRINTER'S INK

Sees no Wrong in Advertising for a Wife.

TO LET—Lonely heart. Has been occupied before, but is in good repair and will be found warm and comfortable. May be leased for life by the right party.

There may be places where Cupid's old-fashioned bow and arrows are still efficient and the darts reach the hearts without undue delay, but the sprite knows that sort of ammunition won't do in a town like this.

So to cover more territory Cupid suggested the want ad. columns to Rev. J. Holwell Geer, who offered the foregoing as a perfectly innocent expression of the needs of the hour.

But Dr. Geer was much disturbed because of the notoriety that befell him when he wrote to a newspaper asking if they would insert such an advertisement.

"It seems to me perfectly proper to advertise in the papers for a wife," he said. "Is it so unusual? You see I know very few persons in this city—and if a man wishes to get married under such circumstances, what is more simple than making his wishes known through the newspapers? It is no more than asking an acquaintance for an introduction to a person one would like to meet.

"If I had a toothache and advertised for a dentist, it would escape notice. So why, if I have a heartache, should I not advertise for a wife? Why should it seem so strange?"

Dr. Geer, who is a very pleasant person, looked remarkably young in spite of his gray hair. He has a keen sense of humor, and a gentle demeanor that augur well for the peace of the woman, whoever she may be, who accepts his name.

"It is true that I am lonely," he continued, "and would like to be married. Being poor I would want the lady to have some means. This was said with an engaging simplicity that belongs perhaps to the clergyman's acceptance of poverty as part of his life.

"The paper referred to my rosy cheeks," continued Dr. Geer. "In view of many causes contributing to such ruddiness in this great city I think mine should be classified. I got it from the Devonshire air."

As he spoke the hotel clerk announced another reporter and the doctor looked alarmed.

"How long is this likely to last?" he exclaimed. "Why, I can't get out to luncheon. I don't understand it. England reporters would not think of asking about one's private affairs. Even in case of murder they would not enter a private house to get news. It wouldn't be allowed. Why, do you know, when the bishop of London was here recently a reporter called him on the telephone at 5 in the morning to ask his engagements for the day. He was very indignant.'

"I tried to explain to the doctor the difference between a private affair and a "heart interest story," to use a "trade" term, but I had to give it up. He couldn't see it. But anyway, he's got his "ad" in the paper and I hope he'll get the wife. He deserves a good one, too.—St. Louis Chronicle.

"See here," asked the cautious stranger, "if I decide to stay here for a week, how much is it going to cost me?" "You can answer that best yourself," replied the clerk of the Florida hotel. "How much have you got?"—Philadelphia Press.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.

"THE ROAD OF ANTHRACITE."

If you contemplate spending the Winter months in Florida or California, call upon our local ticket agent for particulars.

NOTHING but the best factory cuttings go into

COUPON BOND

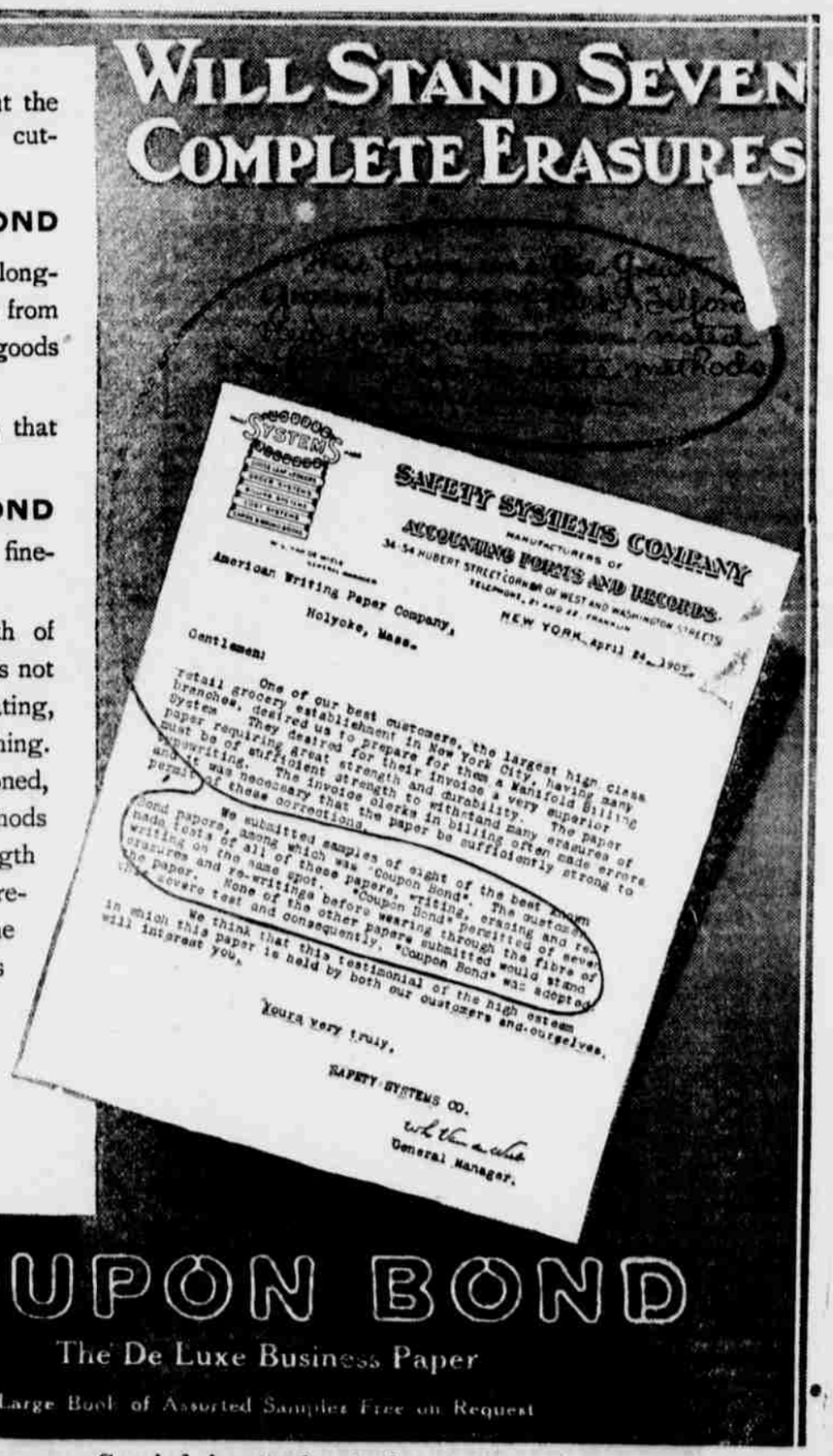
—the finest and longest new clippings from the best white goods factories.

That's one thing that accounts for

CO UPONBOND

toughness and fineness.

Then the strength of this fine material is not sacrificed in beating, washing or bleaching. Slow, old-fasioned, painstaking methods are used—the strength of the cuttings is preserved; and the finished paper has the smoothness and strength of fine linen.


WILL STAND SEVEN COMPLETE ERASURES
SYSTEMS
SAFETY SYSTEMS COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
ACCOUNTING FORMS AND RECORDS
34-54 HUBERT STREET (CORNER OF WEST AND WASHINGTON STREETS)
NEW YORK, April 24, 1902
American Writing Paper Company,
Holyoke, Mass.
Gentlemen:
One of our best customers, the largest high class retail grocery establishment in New York City, having many branches, desired us to prepare for them a Manifold Billing System. They desired for their invoice a very superior paper requiring great strength and durability. The paper must be of sufficient strength to withstand many erasures of typewriting. The invoice clerks in billing often made errors and it was necessary that the paper be sufficiently strong to permit of these corrections.
We submitted samples of eight of the best known bond papers, among which was "Coupon Bond." The customer made tests of all of these papers, writing, erasing and re-writing on the same spot. "Coupon Bond" permitted of seven erasures and re-writings before wearing through the fibre of the paper. None of the other papers submitted would stand this severe test and consequently, "Coupon Bond" was adopted.
We think that this testimonial of the high esteem in which this paper is held by both our customers and ourselves will interest you.
Yours very truly,
SAFETY SYSTEMS CO.
General Manager.
COUPON BOND
The De Luxe Business Paper
Large Book of Assorted Samples Free on Request

Carried in stock at the

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Where sample can be seen.

Professional Cards.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1908.

THINKS WE LIVE TOO HIGH.

Boston Woman Says Luxury is the Evil of the Age.

It is wages versus large ideas and not the increased cost of provisions that make the average householder find it difficult to make both ends meet today, Mrs. Ellen H. Richards of Boston recently said in a lecture upon the "Cost of Living and How to Control It" at the Teachers' College in New York. She told of a man whose wife learned to talk about his salary instead of his wages. "When we had wages," she said, "there was no difficulty in living within them, but with a salary we spent everything."

"People spend more money than they used to," said Mrs. Richards, "and one reason is that we have more useful things, like the bathroom, and it is well to be sanitary. They say the cost of living within the past thirty years has increased 40 or 50 per cent, but I contend that it is not so. It is our idea of living that has increased.

"There has been a great change in what we women think we need, in the price of hats and gloves and gowns. Our grandmothers—women of comfortable means—felt that they were doing well when they had three gowns, and a little farther back the men might have had one fine suit of clothes, but they did not think it was necessary to have one for the morning, one for the afternoon and one for the evening.

"If you divide your income so that food will cost one-fourth, rent another and operating expenses one-fourth more, there will be left one-fourth for the 'region of choice.' There is nothing that makes one feel so poverty stricken as not to be able to do something that we really wish. With money for the region of choice, we get what we most wish—it may be books, travel or even handsome gowns—but something that we really desire. If a family lives up to its entire income, there is nothing to draw upon in case of need, though I class physicians, medicines, dentists and travel for health as fines that we have to pay for neglect of nature's laws.

"The average family having an income of $2,000 or $3,000, unless there is an arrangement to save something for the future or something very much wanted, spends it all. The woman's largest expenses are usually sundries. Men have temptations to spend, but not as the women do, with the market, the bargain counter and the house for which to provide, though most houses have three times too much in them. Women are not always wise spenders."

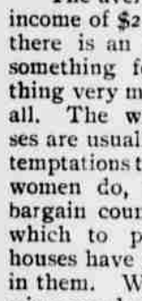
To Resume on Mifflin Bridge.

Work on the ill-fated Mifflinville bridge will be resumed on April 1 providing, of course, that the weather does not remain intensely cold. This was the statement made by Guy Webster, president of the York Bridge company, the contractor.

Nearly fifty carloads of material have been received from the York Bridge company's factory at York, and has been unloaded and stored alongside the river bank. This is in part new work, and the broken and twisted parts which were sent back to the factory for repairs.

There remains about fifteen more carloads of material, which includes the rebuilt "traveler," and dynamos, which are yet to come. As soon as this arrives, the work of putting it together will be commenced.

PATIENCE and HOPE



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It is not reasonable to assume that any chronic malady—even though attended by no dangerous symptoms—can be cured at once. And any preparation said to do this may well be distrusted. But it is the experience of intelligent people all over the land for over 30 years, that a persevering use of

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Write to Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for a free sample bottle and medical booklet. Large bottles $1.00, at all druggists

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But you cannot be well if you neglect taking Hood s Sarsaparilla when you know you should take it. Impure blood, poor appetite, headache, nervousness, that tired feeling—by these and other signs your system demands Hood's. Get a bottle today.

Glow of Health—"My blood was very poor. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have more color in my face, sleep and eat well, and work is a pleasure." MRS. A. A. HOWARD, Taunton, Mass.

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Russia and Sweden May Fight.

Relations between Sweden and Russia are decidedly strained because Russia insists upon being released from an agreement made when Sweden surrendered Finland that no naval stations or fortifications should be established on the Finnish shores adjacent to Sweden. The part taken by Russia in the Norwegian integrity treaty and its attitude on the Baltic "closed-sea" question also have irritated Sweden greatly.

War is feared in Sweden because Russia for some time has been preparing to establish a naval station on the western shores of Aland Island, 25 miles from the Swedish coast, where for more than a year a large contingent of troops and several torpedo boats have had headquarters and Russian officers have been making surveys and soundings.

It is believed in some quarters that Germany will adopt drastic measures against Denmark if the latter refuses to join Germany and Russia against Sweden in the efforts to make the Baltic a closed sea.

A Tragedy of Niagara.

The story of Niagara is full of strange tragedies. One of the most dramatic of them, says the Boston *Transcript*, is as follows: A hundred yards above the brink of the American falls a rock ten feet square projects for a foot above the water in midstream. One morning the inhabitants awoke and saw a man sitting on it. The noise of the rapids prevented verbal communication. They did not, do not and never will know how he got there. He stayed there thirty-six hours. The people telegraphed to Buffalo, and the railway company sent one excursion train after another for thirty-six hours to see the man on the rock. They painted signs and stuck them up for the man to read, saying, "We will save you." Two hundred yards above there is a bridge. From this by ropes they floated rafts with provisions to him. At the end of his stay a big raft came for him to get on. What they were going to do with him if they got him in this seething rapid is not known. He tried and failed and went over the fall.

The March Woman's Home Companion

The March number of the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION again captures public notice with its charming cover picture of a Japanese girl—one of the daintiest magazine covers that has appeared in years. This issue is the Spring Fashion Number, and for it Grace Margaret Gould, the fashion editor, has prepared many delightful pages, illustrating in detail the advance spring styles.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale contributes a charming talk on "Home Reading." Kellogg Durland, the author of "The Red Reign," has an article of absorbing interest, entitled "Women of the Revolt," containing some heart-rending anecdotes of the part that certain brave women have played in the Russian Revolution.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson writes on "The Mental Growth of Babies," a refreshingly bright article, and Irving Bacheller, Francis Lynde, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and many others contribute fiction. The usual departments, presided over by Margaret E. Sangster, Fannie Merritt Farmer, Anna Steese Richardson and others, are helpful and attractive. The whole number is beautifully illustrated.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

If You Have a Boy—Ponder.

In American secondary schools in the year 1906 there were 925,000 pupils—742,000 at the public high schools and only 183,000 at private schools of all kinds. Many thousands of these latter were in the preparatory department of the numerous small colleges all over the land, but largely in the South and West. The majority were in the private schools in the large cities. The Roman Catholic Church is more energetic than any other denomination in the private education of the children of its membership.

In superior education (colleges and universities nominally for academic study, but largely given over to technical instruction) there were 51,000 in State institutions and 97,000 at other than State institutions. In professional schools (law, medicine, theology, engineering, and the like, usually in connection with an academic institution) there were 11,000 students at State and 21,000 at other than State institutions. There were also 69,000 pupils of normal schools (all but 10,000 at them in State-supported institutions), and there were about 400,000 attending art, music, business, industrial, and trade schools, including those at Indian schools and those for the deaf, blind, and other unfortunates.

It appears from these official figures that about nine per cent. of the primary scholars, under twenty per cent. of the secondary scholars, and over seventy per cent. of university and professional students are educated at private cost. Private education of children in primary schools is generally secured through preference, while superior education at private expense is a necessity except in those States where public universities are established; and at the latter only tuition is free, and other expenses about the same as at endowed institutions. At many non-State colleges and universities scholarships and other student aid are provided, so that for many the expense is no greater than at the State institutions.

Secondary education is in a different category from either of the other branches. In most rural districts it must be at private cost, and while in cities it is usually optional, instruction at private cost is often desirable if the expense can be afforded. This sort of education comes at the crucial time in a boy's life—a time when pregnant idealism is his chief mental characteristic, and when he needs the most patient, tender, and intelligent care. Yet for some unknown reason this is the period when boys are likely to receive the least attention from their parents.—JOSEPH M. ROGERS in *March Lippincott's.*

Vegetation on Mars.

Some Things That Modern Astronomers Think They Have Discovered.

Once in seventeen years Mars makes a close approach to our earth, and scientists have an opportunity to guess again. Professor Lowell in an article on "The Planet Mars" in McClure's gives an account of the observations made last July, at Flagstaff, Ari. He says:

"It used to be thought that the dark blue-green patches on Mars were seas and oceans after the manner of our own. Generations of astronomers were brought up on these Martian seas. But as the planet came to be more closely examined phenomena were observed which contradicted this idea. W. H. Pickering took the first step in revolutionizing the old theories, but even he stopped short of the truth, for, while abolishing many of the Martia, he yet concluded that there were two seas in the planet. In 1894 and subsequently it was determined by observations at Flagstaff that there were no bodies of water there at all, that what had been taken for seas were in fact great tracts of vegetation, whose hue and character changed with varying seasons on the planet's year.

"But the recent great advance in our knowledge of Mars is not entirely due, as the general reader might suppose, to the discovery of these canals and the wonderful system they constitute. It is only through what we have lately learned in regard to the general constitution."

More Widows for Pensions.

Not satisfied with the liberal provisions of the widows' pension bill, recently passed by the House and providing for an annual addition of $12,000,000 to the nation's pension charges, the Senate committee has still further broadened the provisions of the measure, so that if passed as reported to the Senate the annual increase in the pension appropriations will be about $15,000,000.

Practically all restrictions which were contained in the bill as passed by the House have been removed by the Senate committee. Widows of old soldiers who remarried are admitted to the pension rolls, and every other limitation of a similar character is eliminated. There is very little doubt the bill as changed will be passed by the Senate, as Congress is in a most liberal mood toward the old soldiers and their widows and other dependents or ex-dependents ever known, even in a Presidential year. The President has expressed his intention of signing the bill when it comes to him.

Stay On the Farm.

Contrasting the certainties of obtaining a livelihood on the farm with the uncertainties in this respect existing in city life, as at present is most clearly demonstrated, the Washington Observer urges young men and young women to stay on the farm, as farm life is no longer the islated life it once was with its present mail, telephone, trolley road and railroad facilities, and it concludes by saying: "It is rather remarkable that so many fathers and mothers are willing to see their sons and daughters go to the towns to make their livings when the chances for the future welfare of their offspring is so much better on the farm. If these hills and valleys of Washington county ever fail to bring forth their annual crops and contain a well-to-do and home-loving people, it will not be through the impoverishment of the soil, but it will be because the towns and cities have robbed the fields of their best products—the strongest and fairest of the country's sons and daughters."

Wreck of the Maine.

The Diarie Espanol, the organ of the ultra Spanish element, of Havana, in a leading editorial in a recent issue, referring to the special celebration of Americans of the tenth anniversary of the blowing up of the battleship Maine, says:

"They commemorate the blacklist blot on American history, the world including honest Americans, believing that the ship was blown up by direct orders from the War department for the purpose of justification in the plan to despoil Spain of Cuba."

The paper adduces as "convincing proof," that the officers of the Maine attended the funeral of the victims in full dress uniform, which showed that they must have sent their uniforms ashore "in anticipation of an explosion," and alleges that the reason the wreck has not been raised is that it would conclusively demonstrate that the explosion was in a magazine.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Kate J. Pope, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, in the County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the funds, in the hands of W. C. Johnston, Executor of said deceased, as shown by his first and final account, filed in said Orphan's Court, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will sit at his office in the Moyer Building, on Main Street, in the Town of Bloomsburg aforesaid, on Friday, the 27th day of March, 1908, at 9 A. M. of said day, to perform the duties of his appointment, and when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear and present their claims or be forever after debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

2-27-ta. CLINTON HERRING, Auditor.

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